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(12) **United States Patent**
Butzen et al.

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(54) **RECIPROCATING SAW BLADE**

USPC 83/835, 697; D8/20; 30/355
See application file for complete search history.

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WI (US)

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(21) Appl. No.: **13/566,985**

International Search Report and Written Opinion for Application
No. PCT/US2012/049655 dated Jan. 30, 2013 (15 pages).

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Primary Examiner — Laura M Lee

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Michael Best &
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Related U.S. Application Data

(60) Provisional application No. 61/515,116, filed on Aug.
4, 2011, provisional application No. 61/515,155, filed
on Aug. 4, 2011, provisional application No.
61/605,727, filed on Mar. 1, 2012, provisional
application No. 61/605,672, filed on Mar. 1, 2012,
provisional application No. 61/613,296, filed on Mar.
20, 2012.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

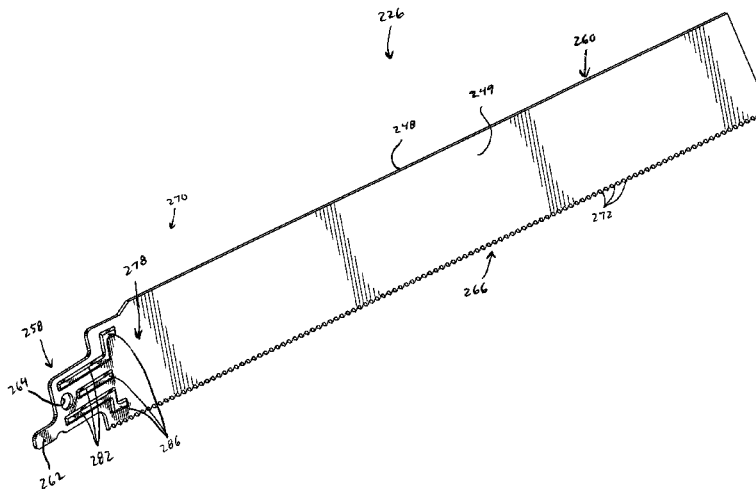
A reciprocating saw blade for use with a reciprocating saw,
the saw blade including a body including a first substantially
planar surface and a second substantially planar surface
opposite the first surface, an attachment portion for coupling
the saw blade to the reciprocating saw, a cutting edge
including a plurality of cutting teeth, and a rib element
including a pair of outermost rib members. One of the
outermost rib members is proximate the cutting edge and the
other of the outermost rib members is proximate a back edge
of the blade opposite the cutting edge. Each outermost rib
member includes a first portion and a second portion. The
first portions of each of the ribs are substantially parallel to
one another.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B23D 61/12 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **B23D 61/123** (2013.01); **B23D 61/128**
(2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC B23D 61/123; B23D 61/128; B27B 21/04

8 Claims, 25 Drawing Sheets



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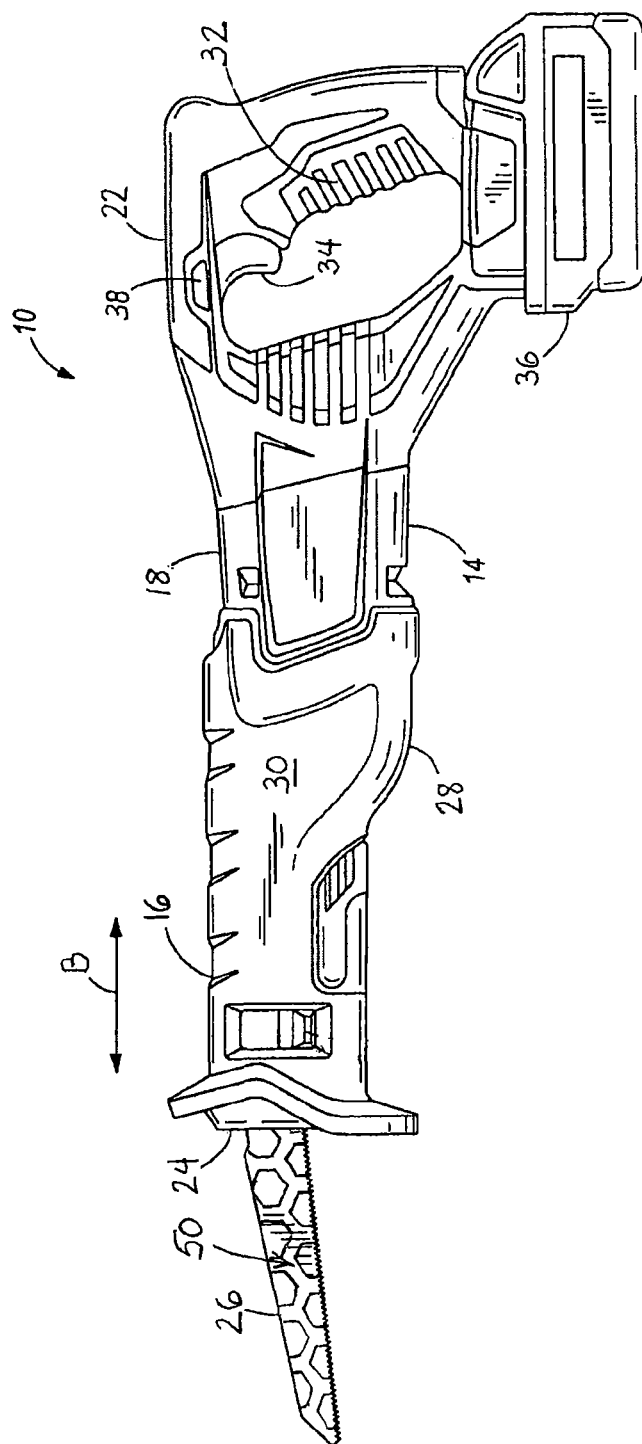


FIG. 1

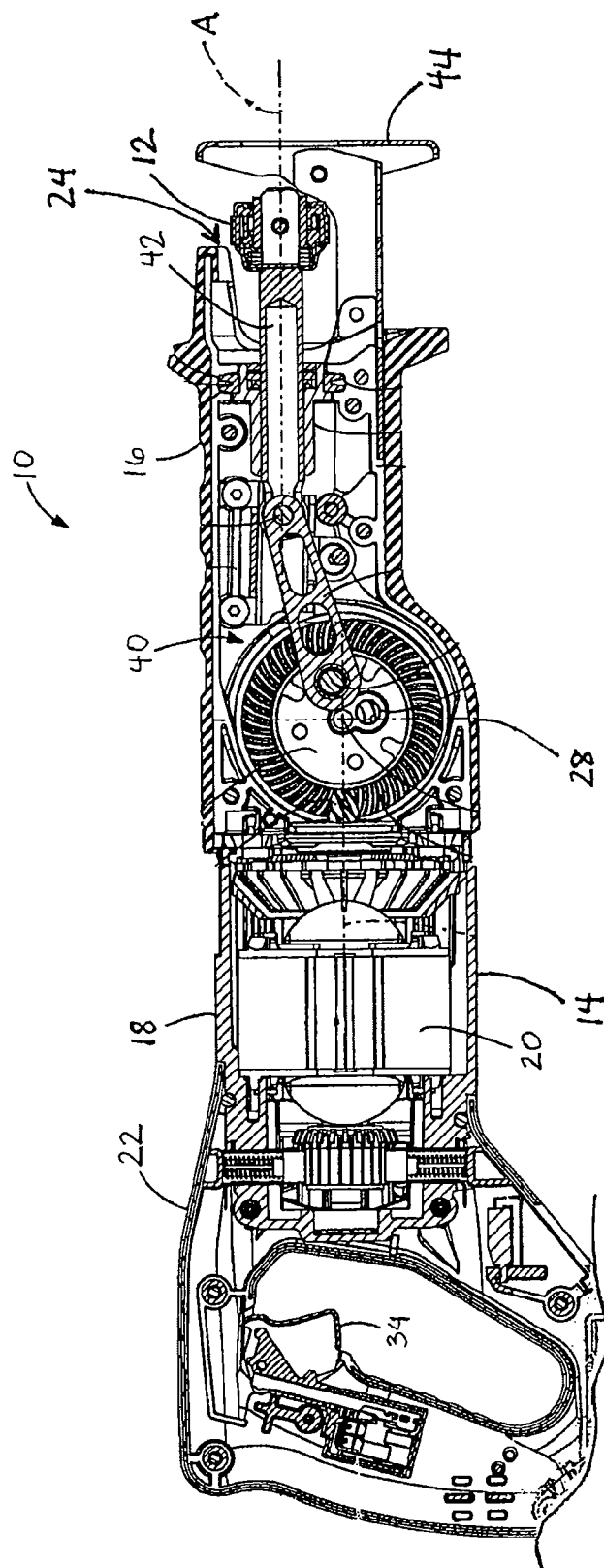


FIG. 2

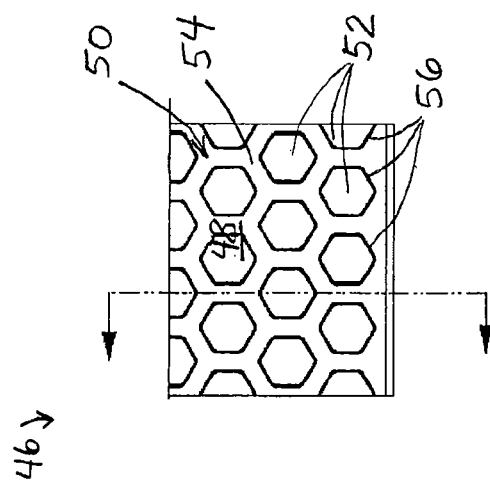


FIG. 3

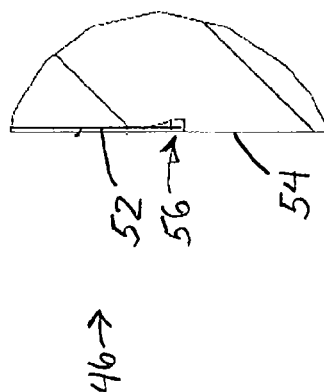


FIG. 6

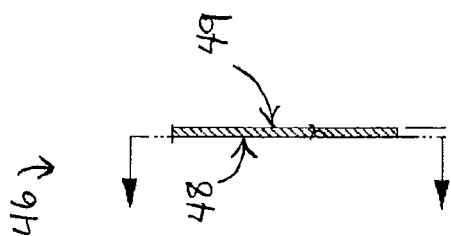


FIG. 4

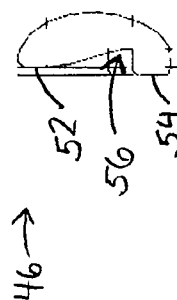


FIG. 7

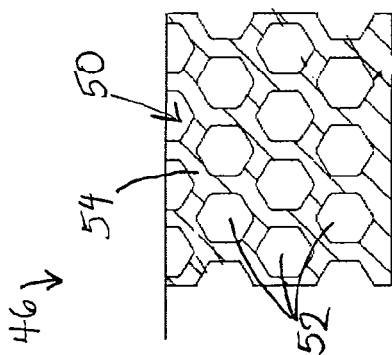


FIG. 5

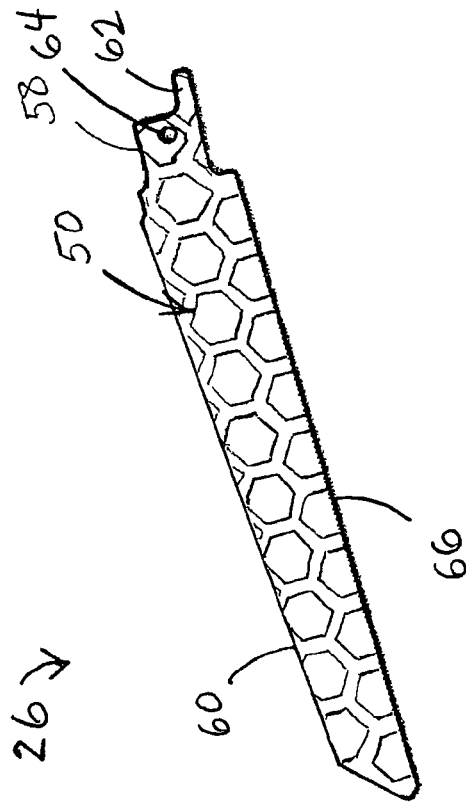
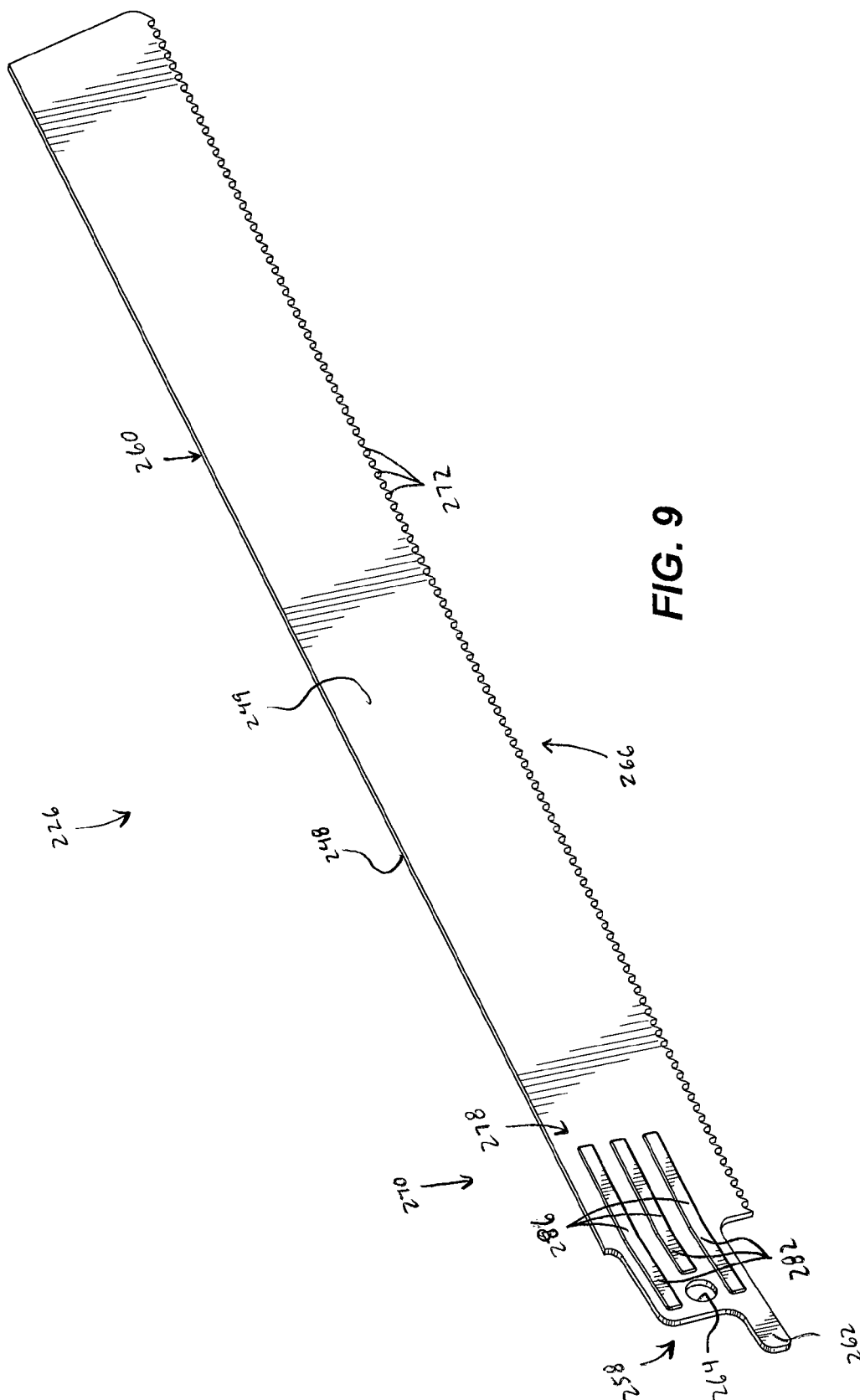
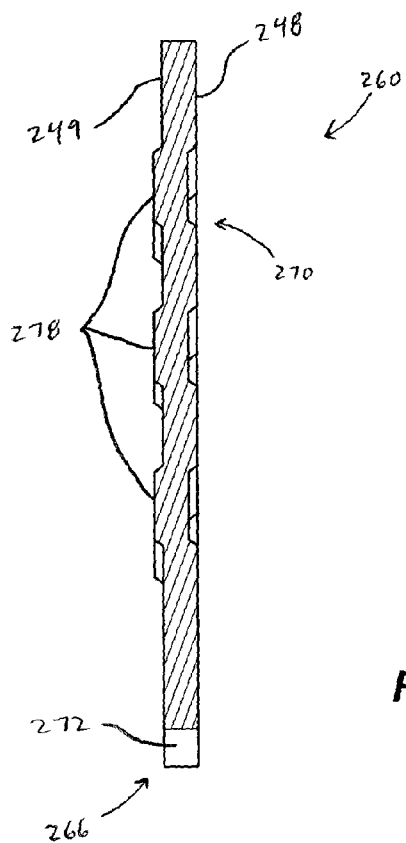
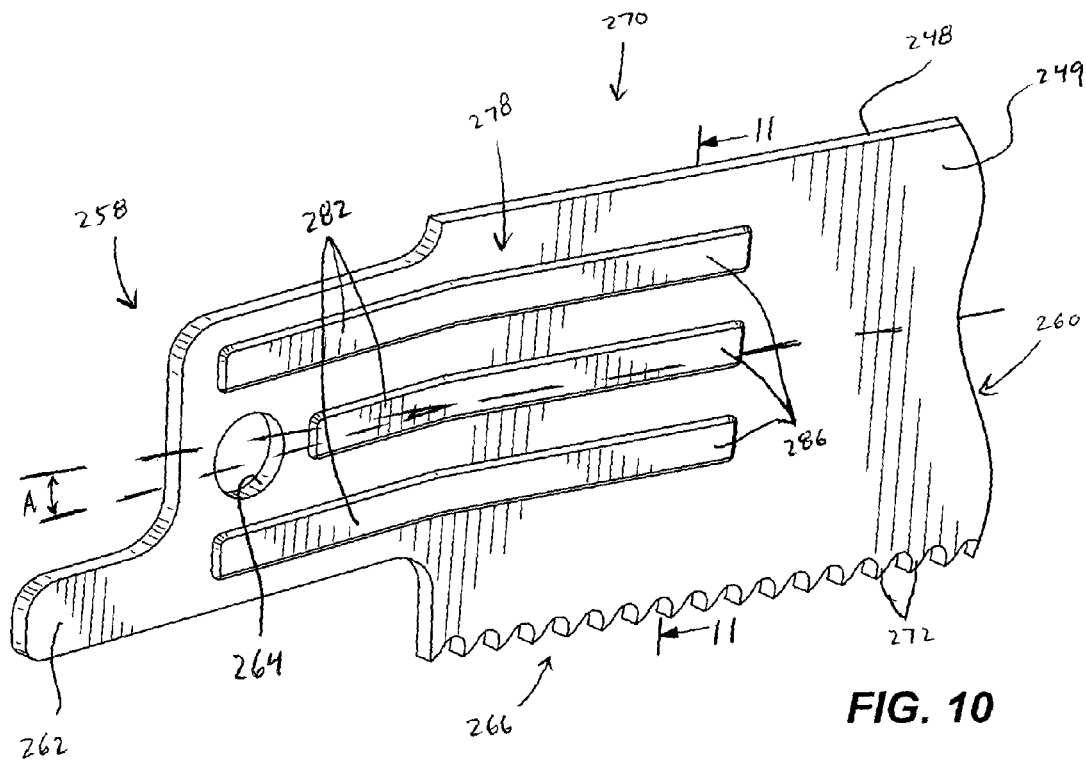
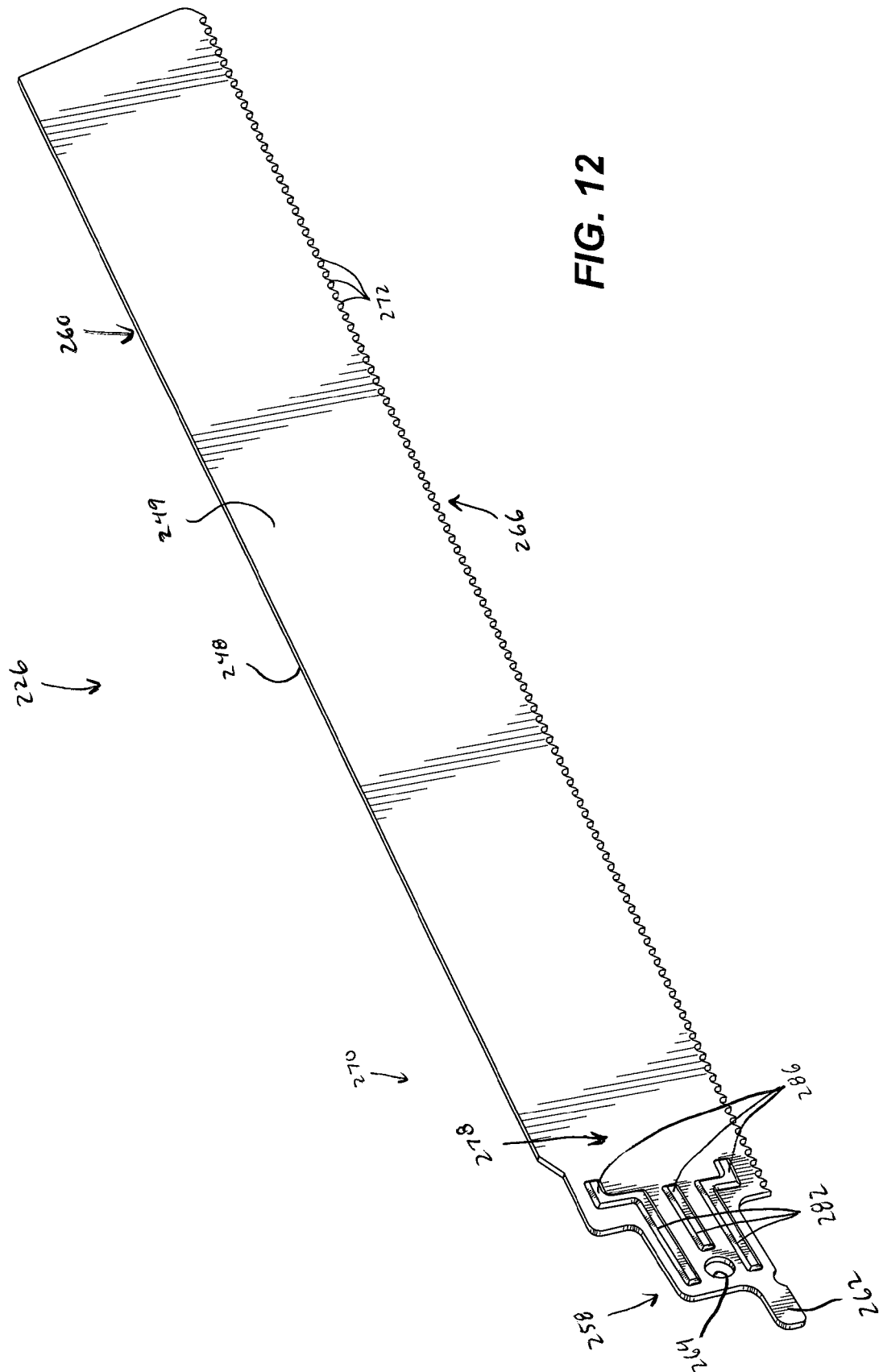


FIG. 8







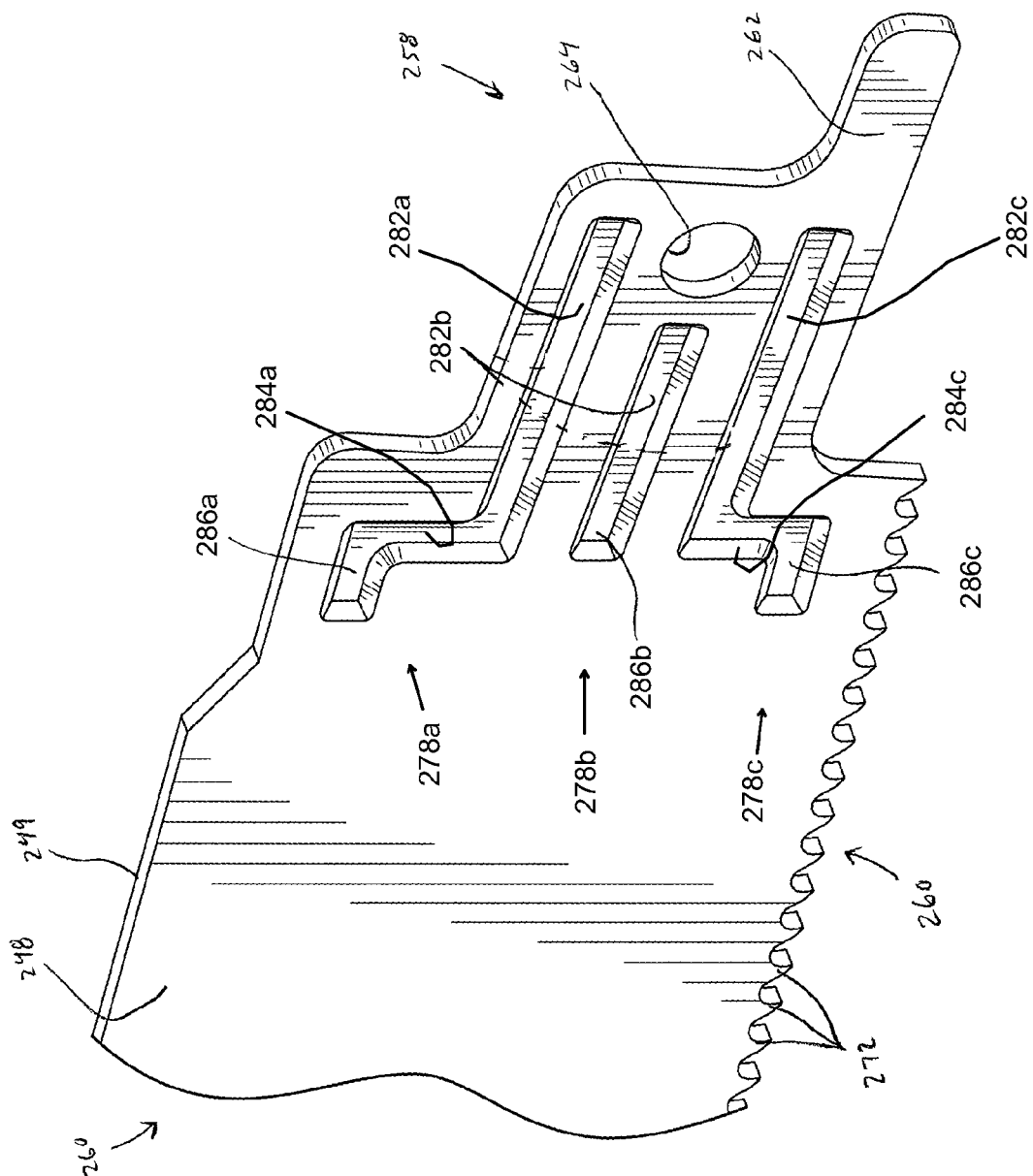


FIG. 13A

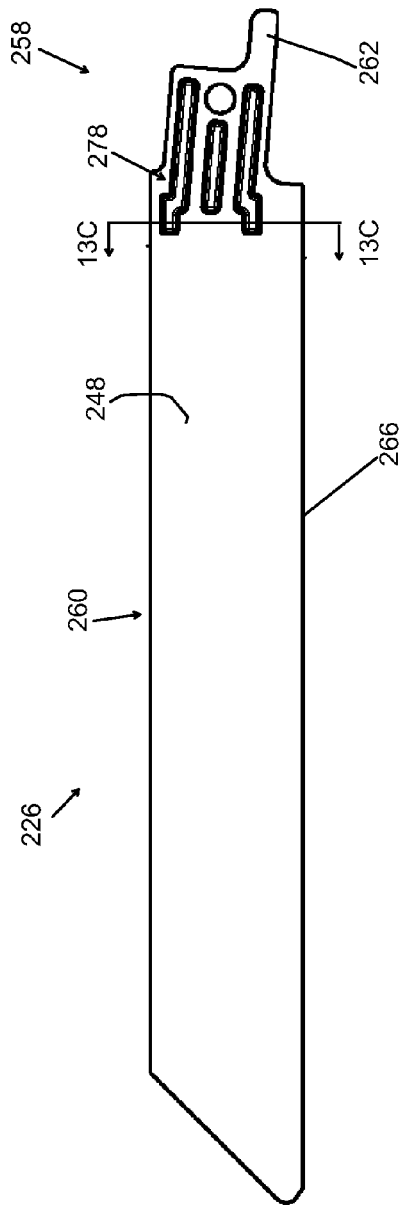


FIG. 13B

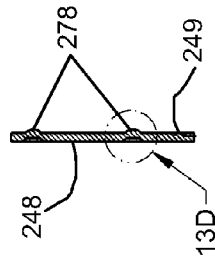


FIG. 13C

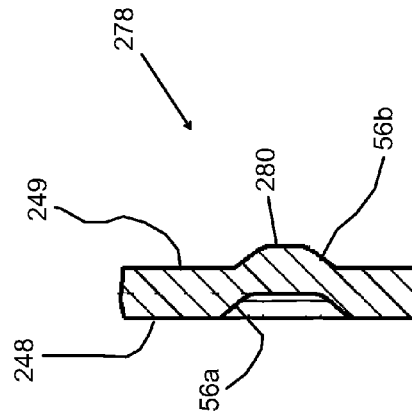


FIG. 13D

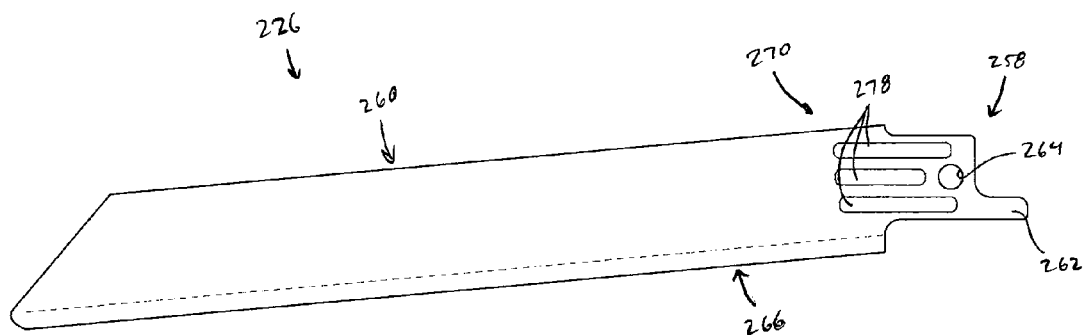


FIG. 14

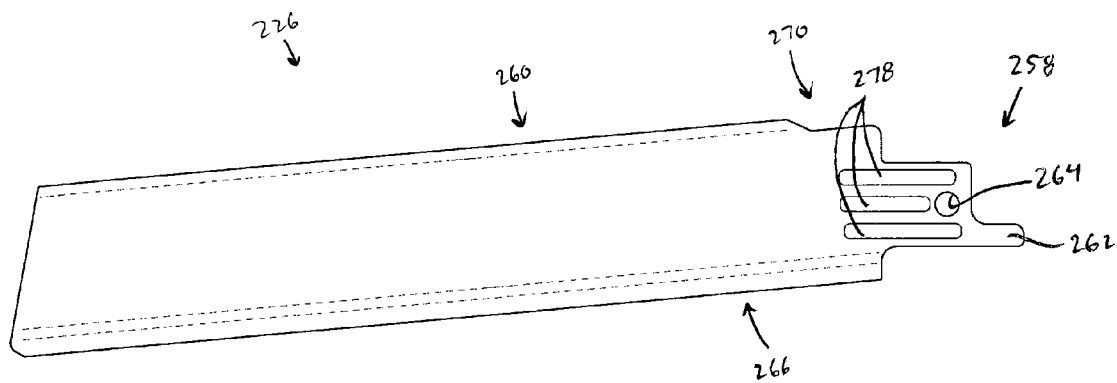


FIG. 15

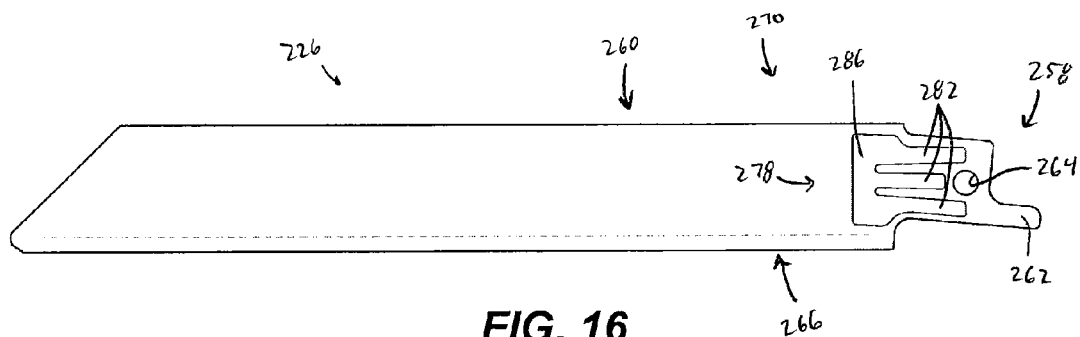


FIG. 16

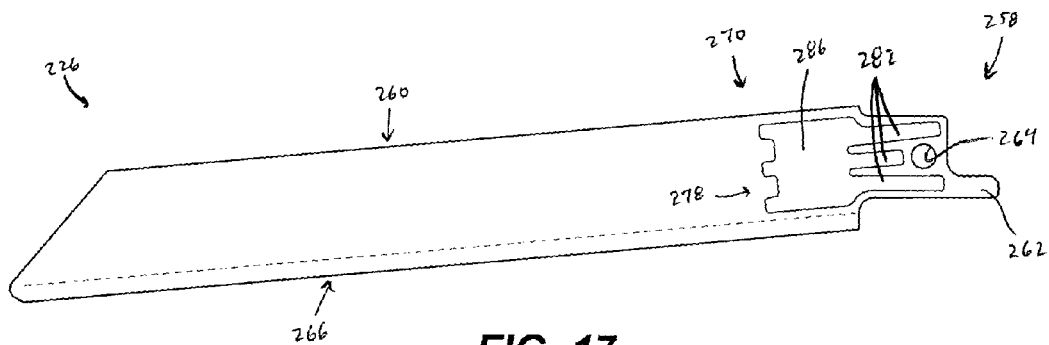


FIG. 17

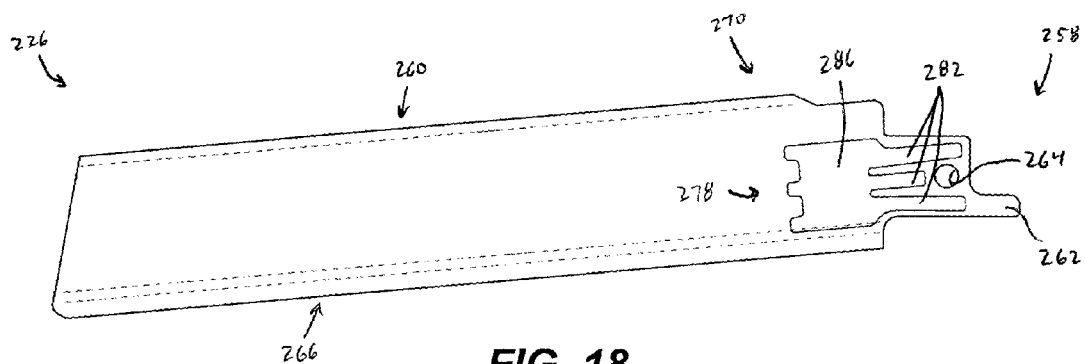


FIG. 18

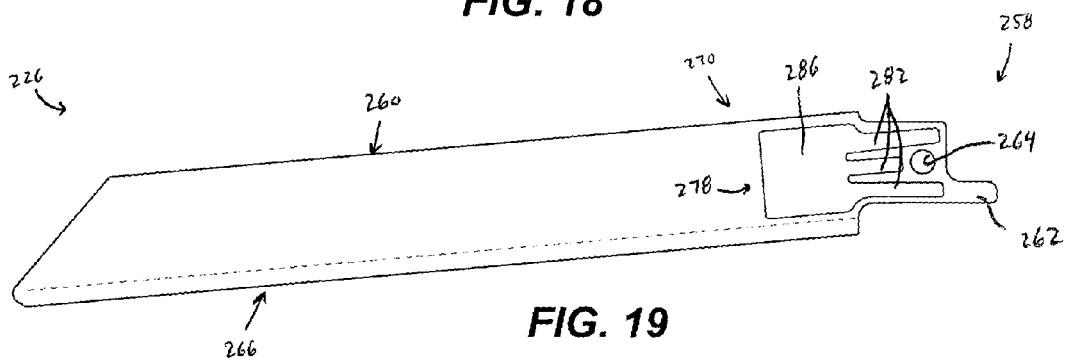


FIG. 19

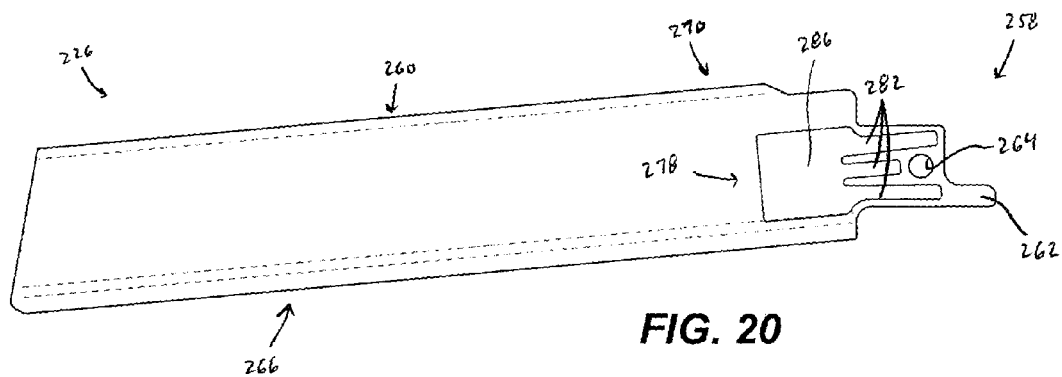


FIG. 20

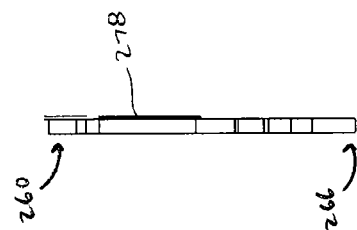


FIG. 22

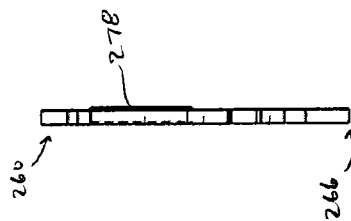


FIG. 24

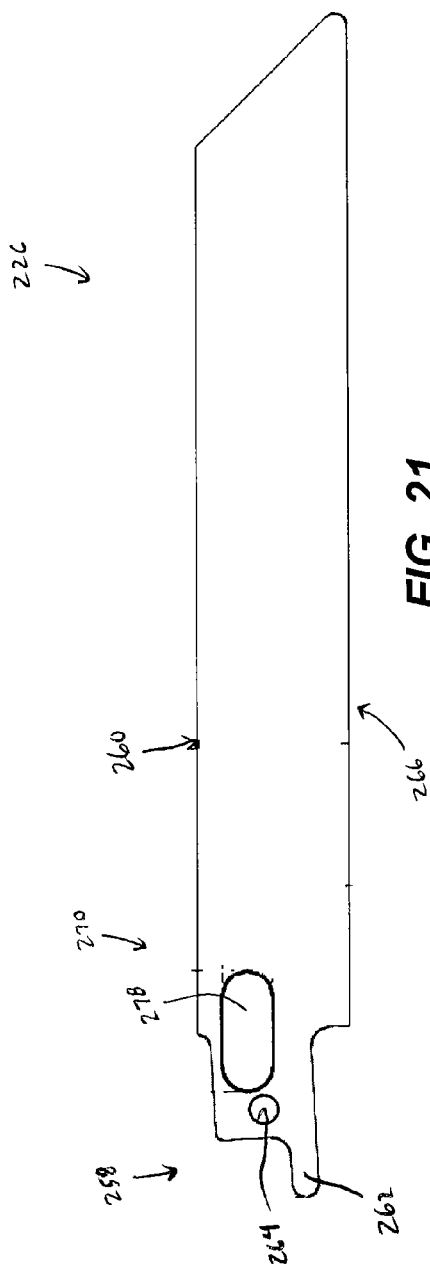


FIG. 21

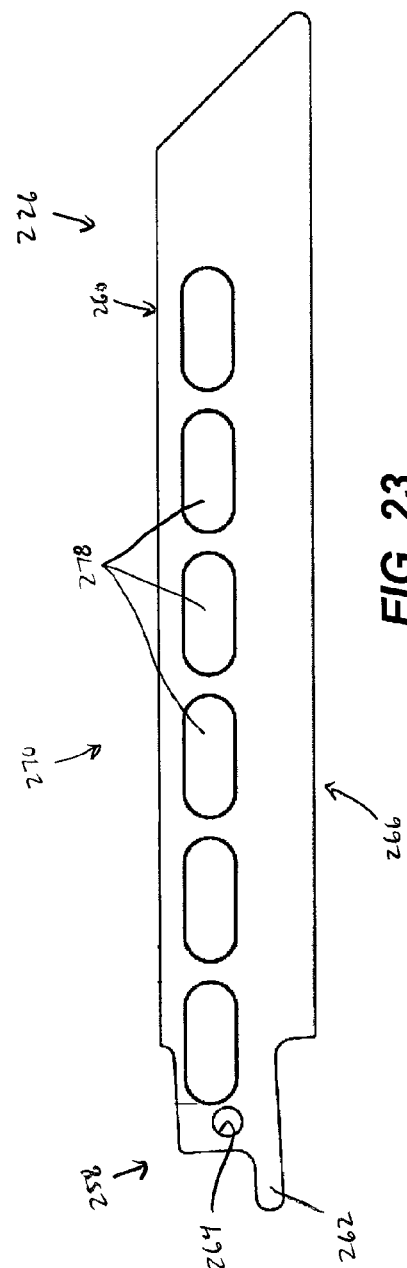
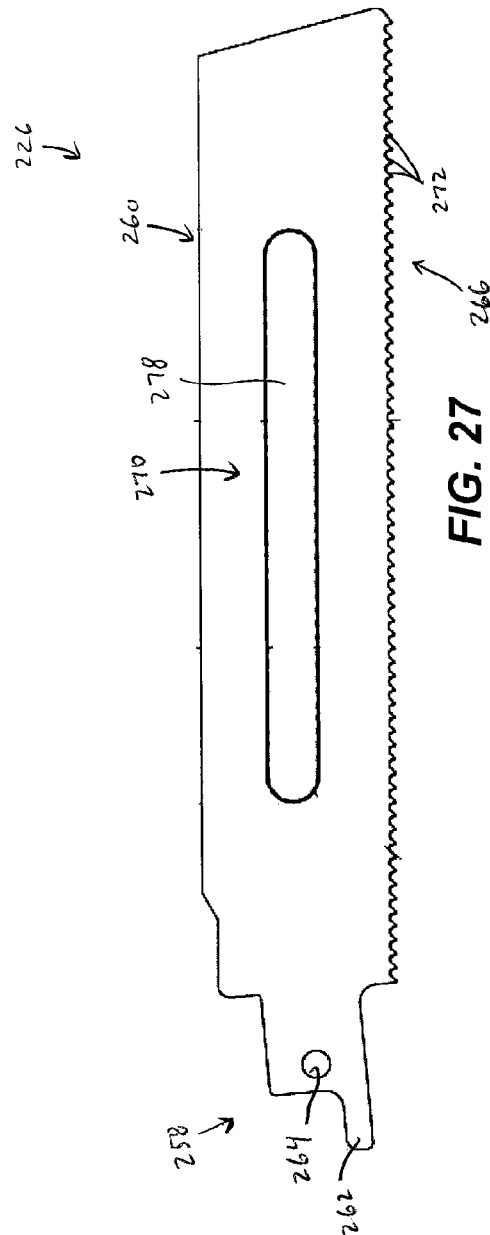
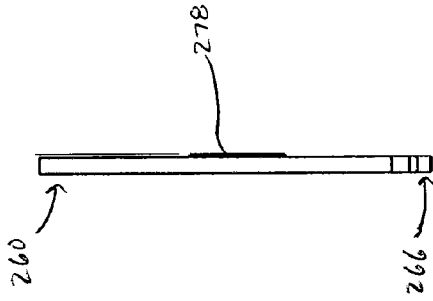
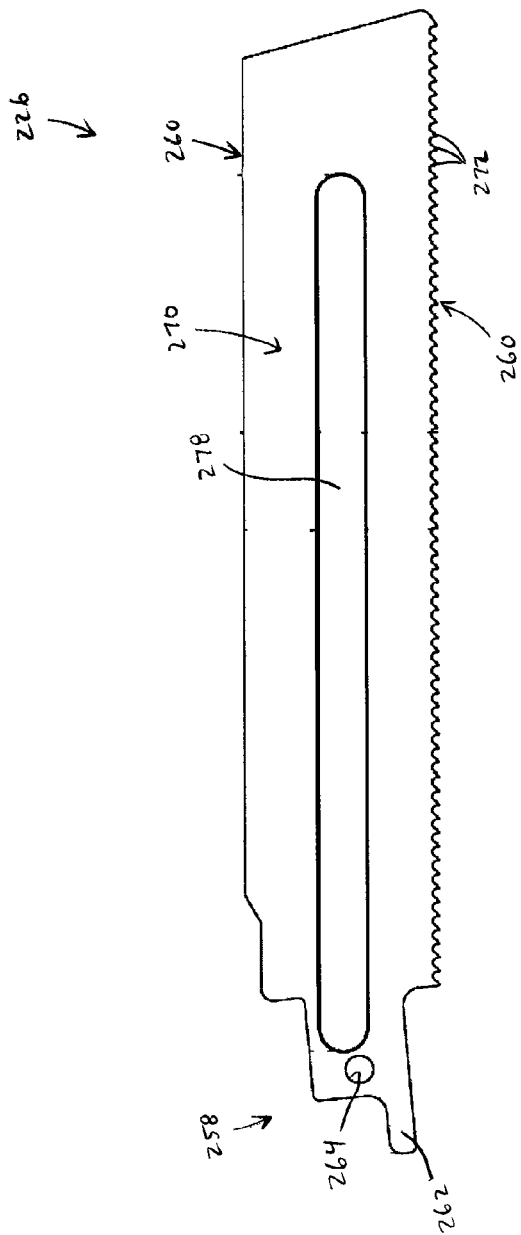


FIG. 23



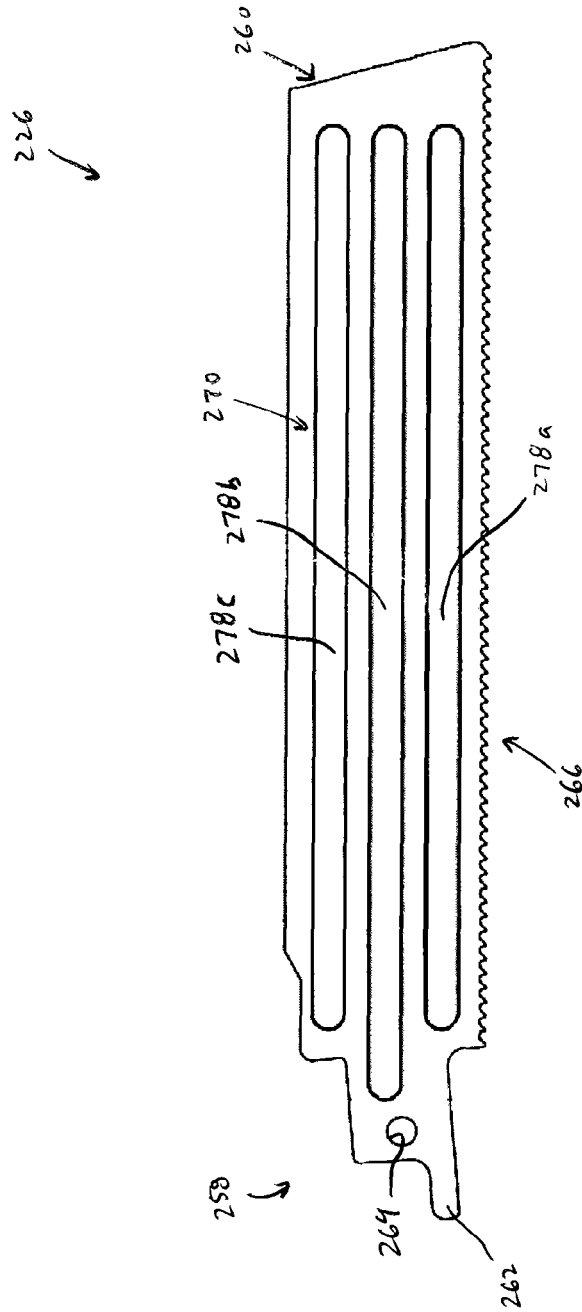


FIG. 28

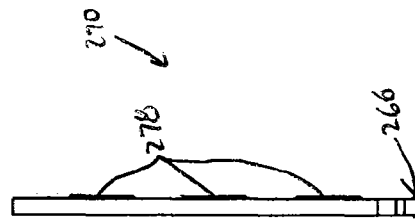
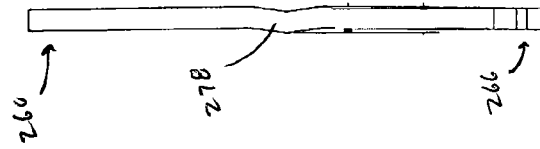
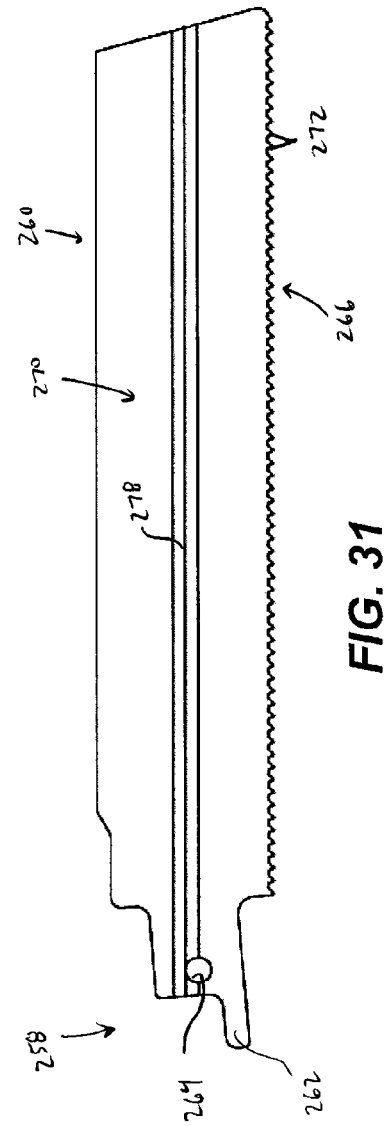
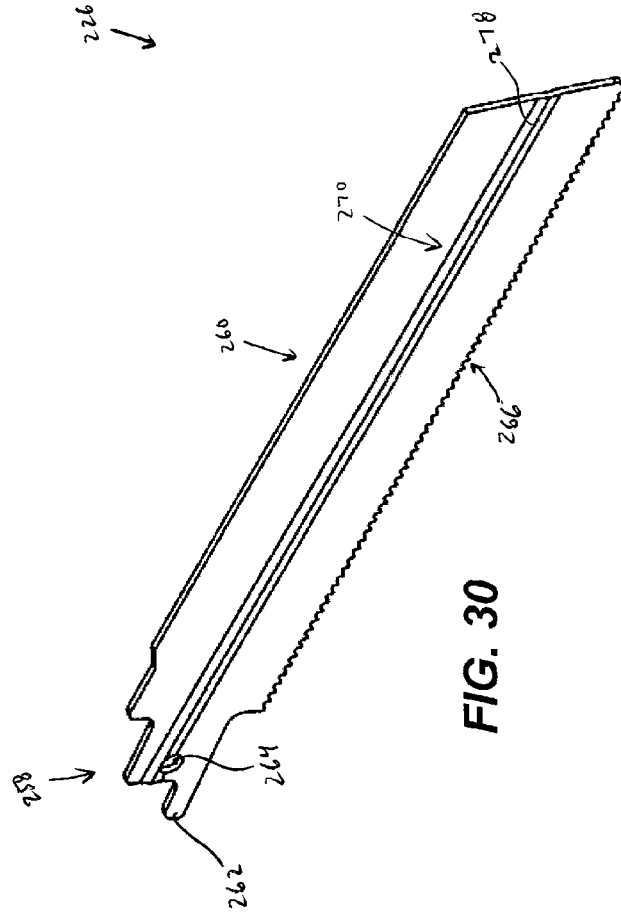
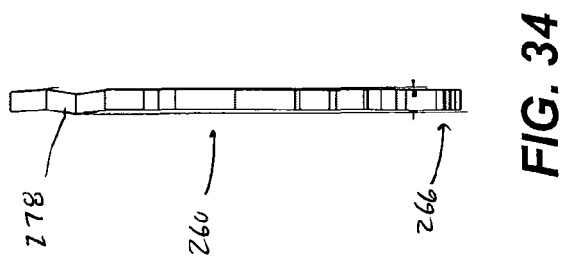
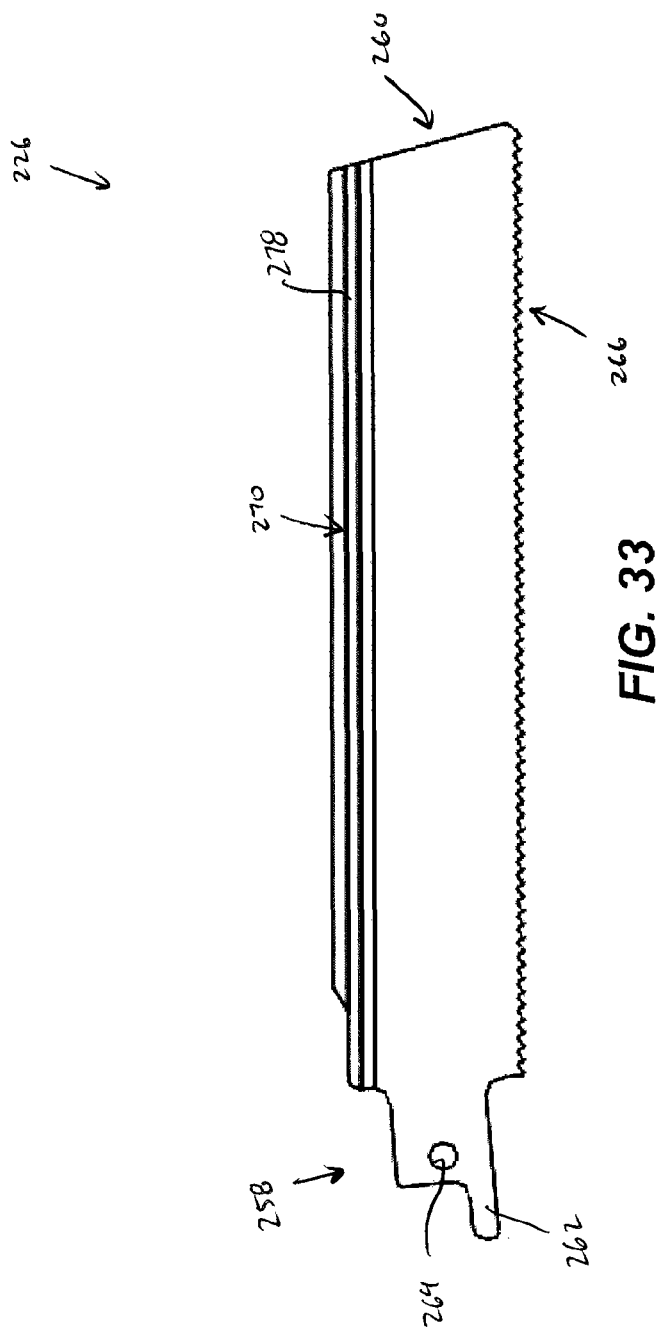


FIG. 29





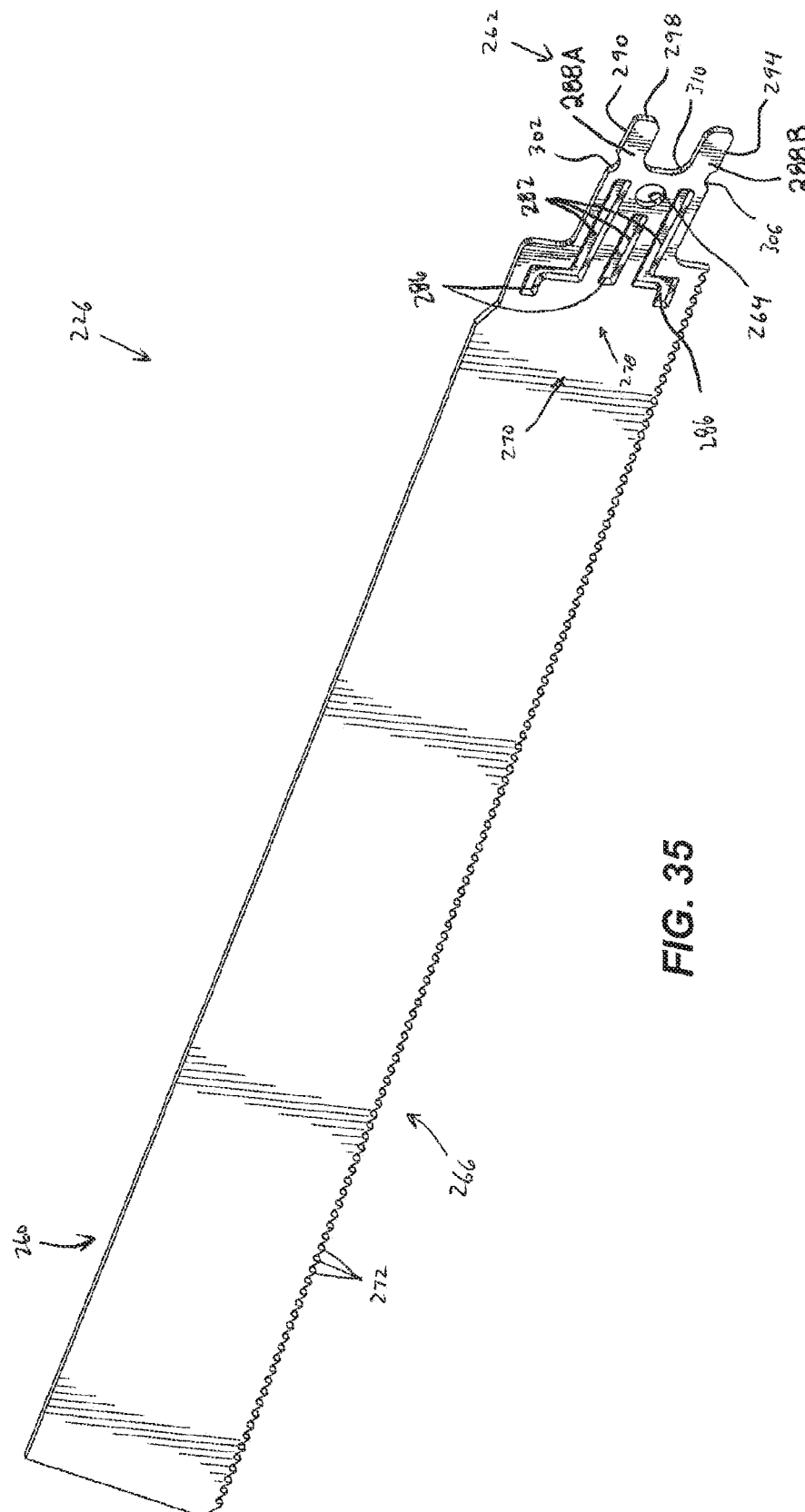


FIG. 35

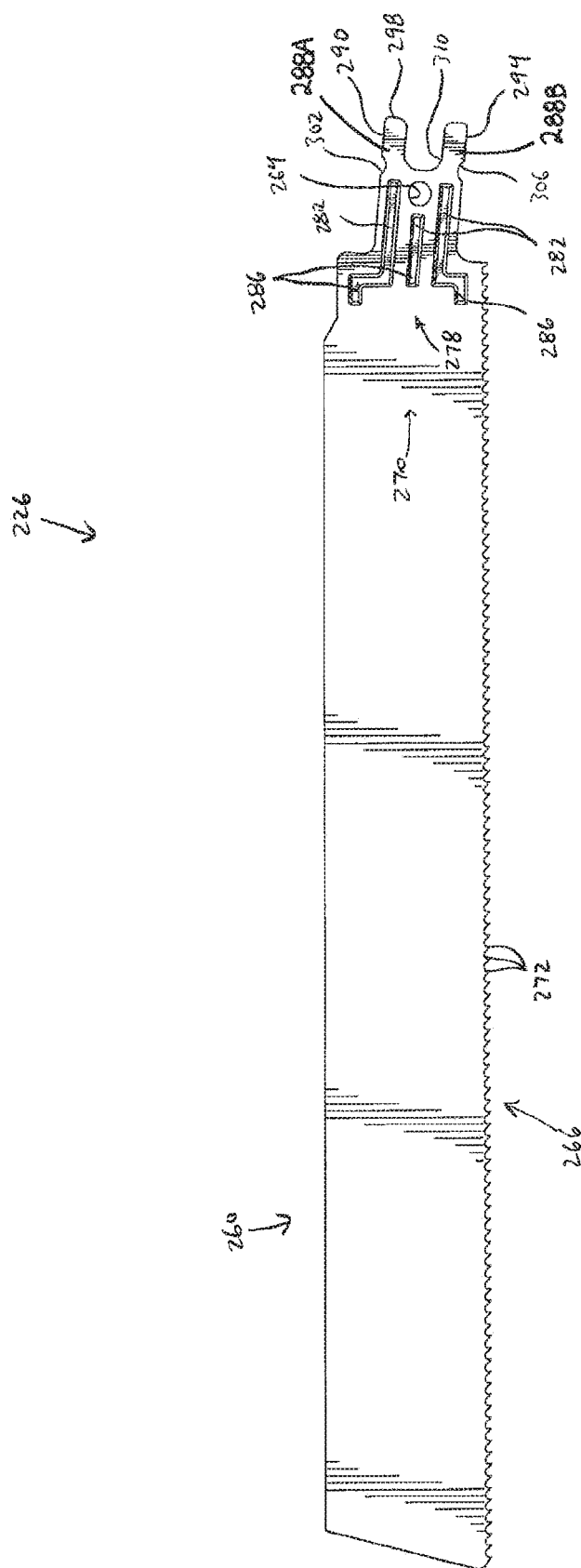
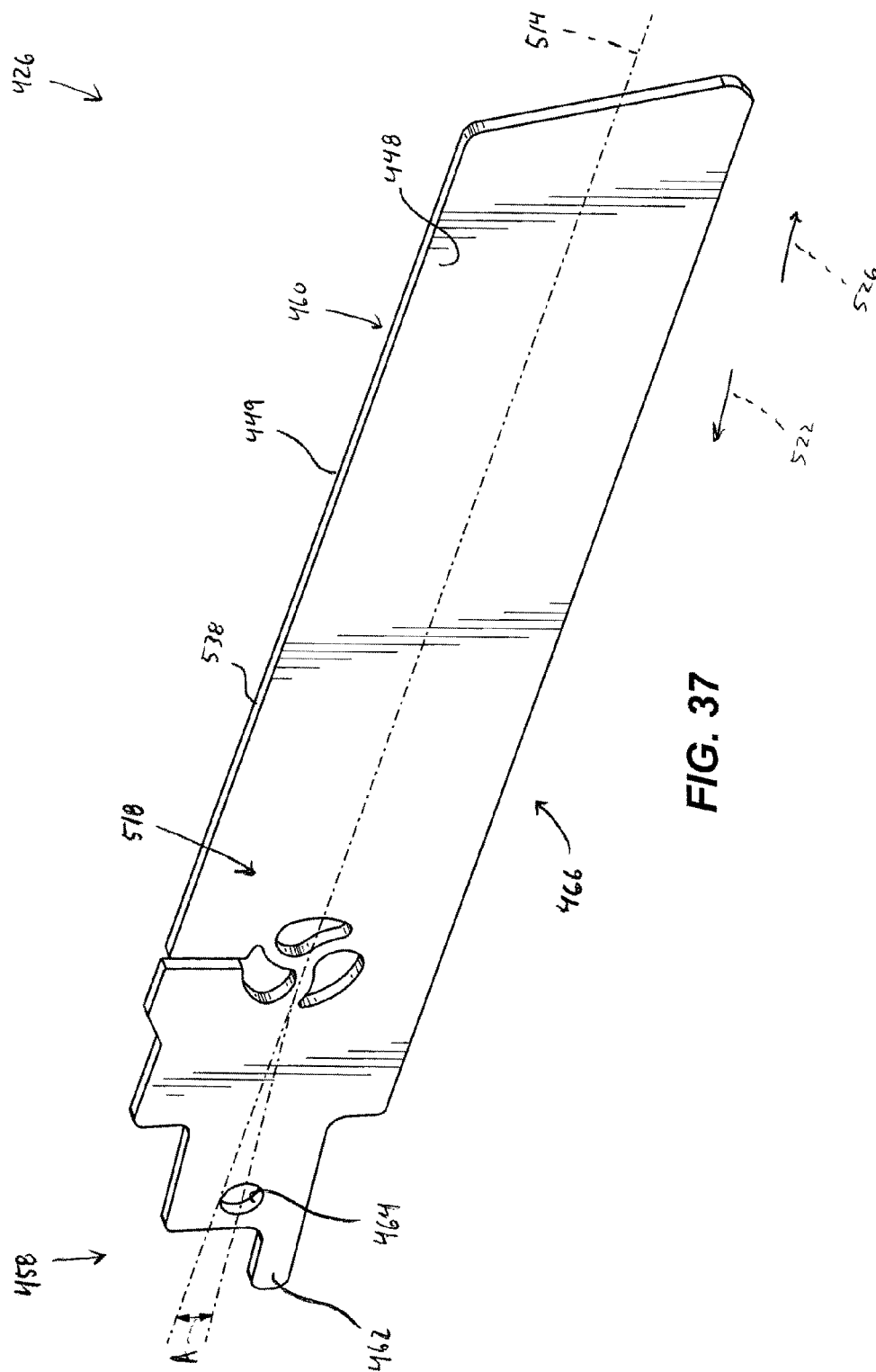


FIG. 36



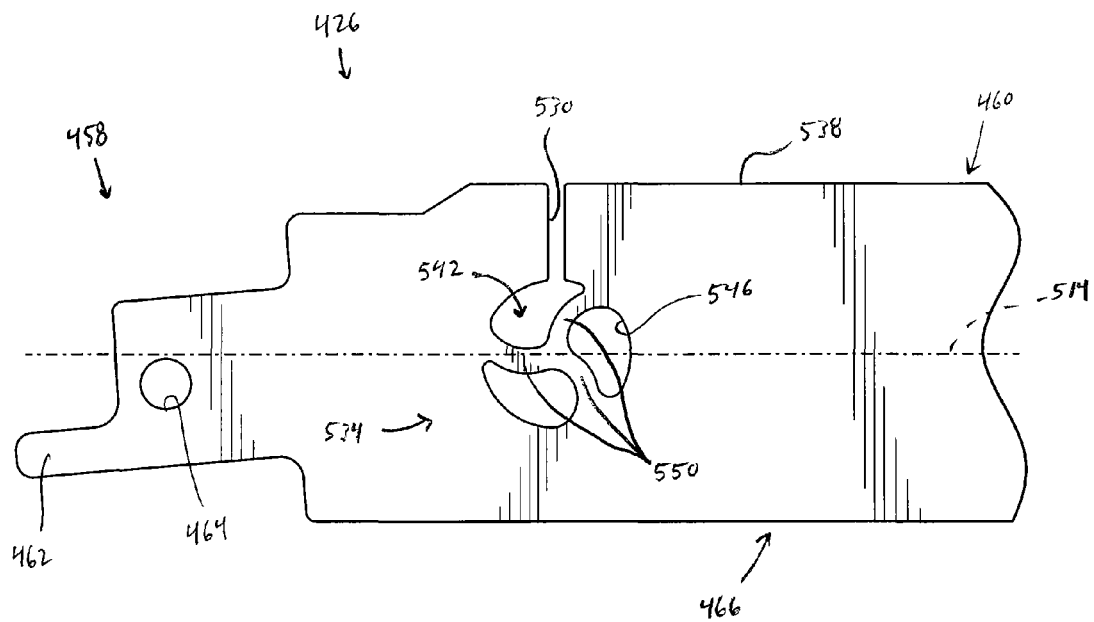


FIG. 38

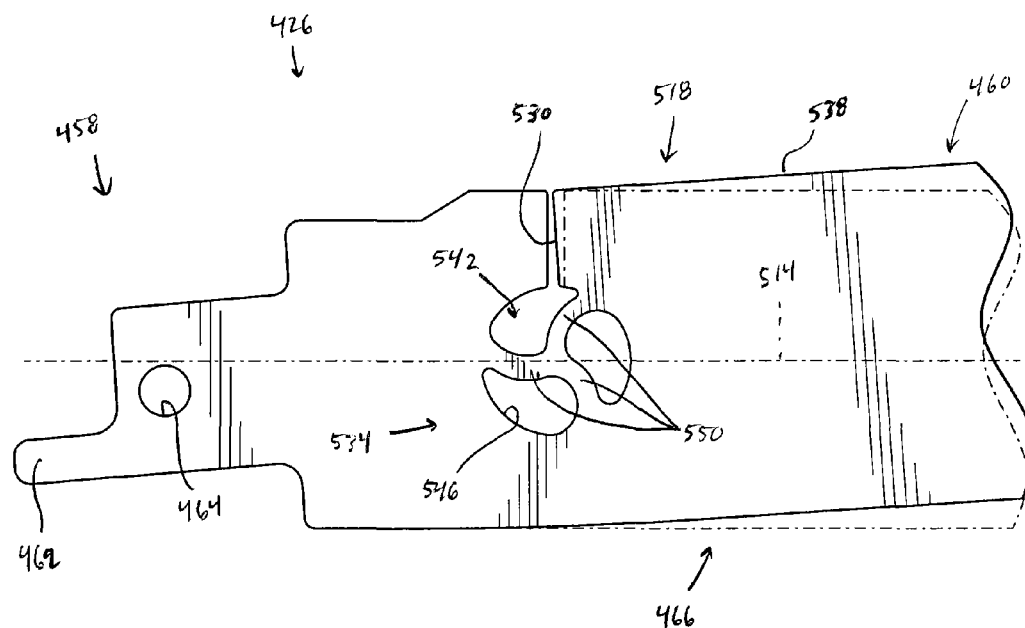
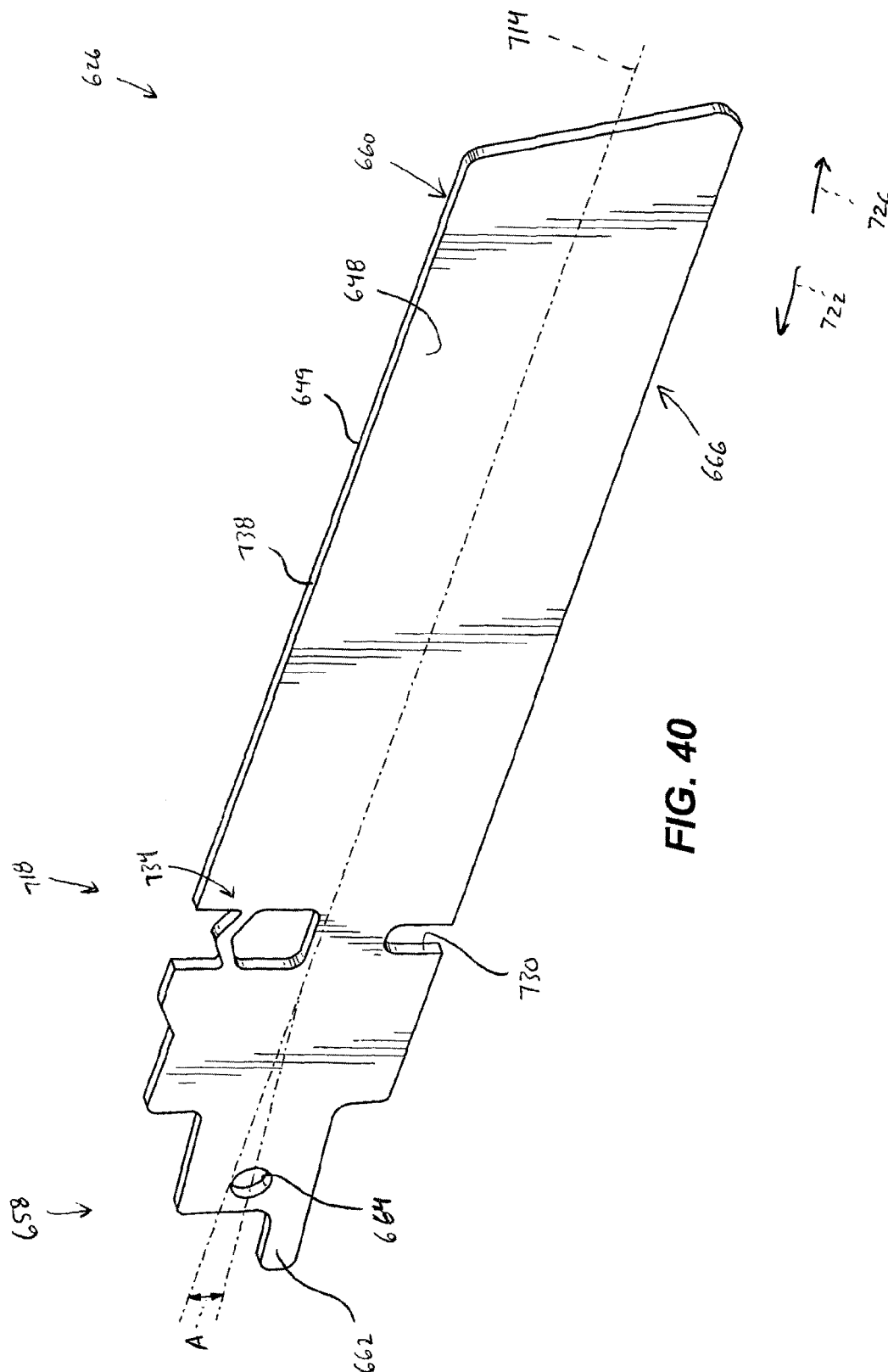


FIG. 39



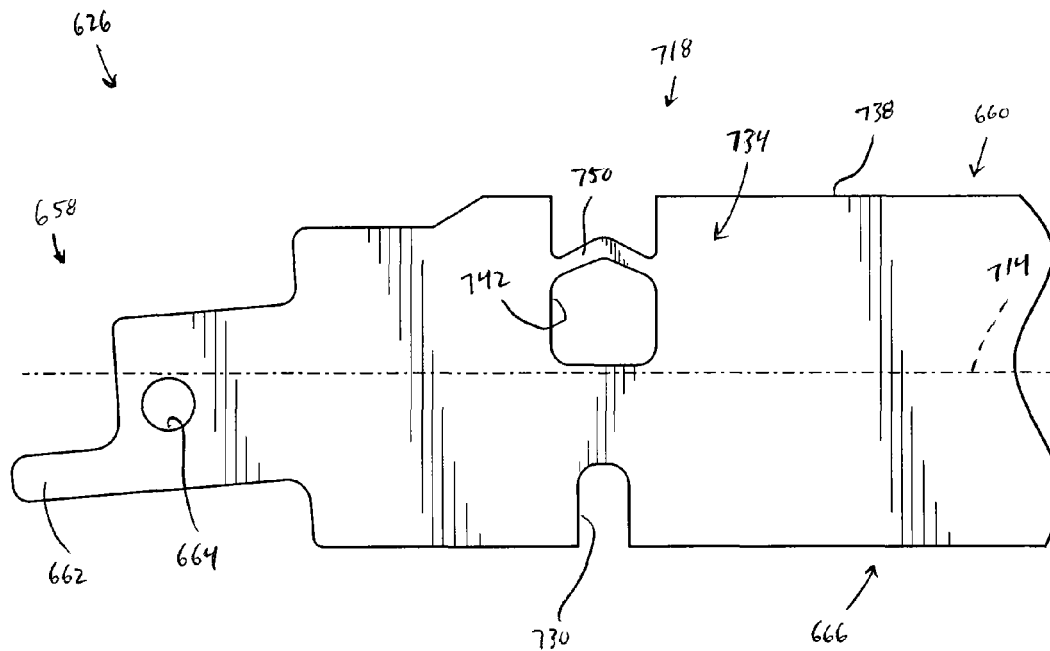


FIG. 41

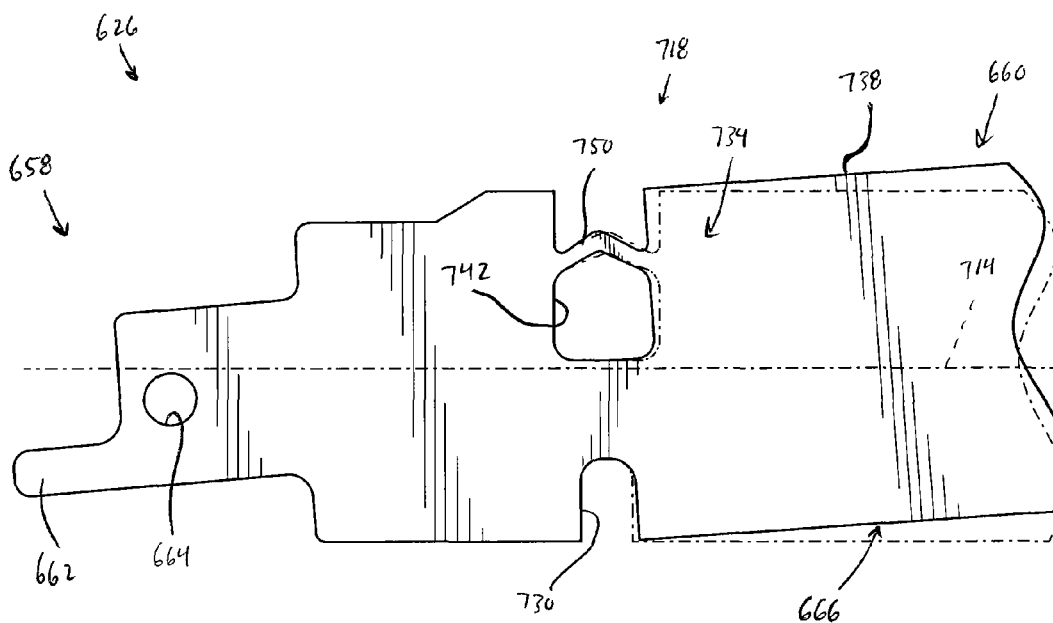


FIG. 42

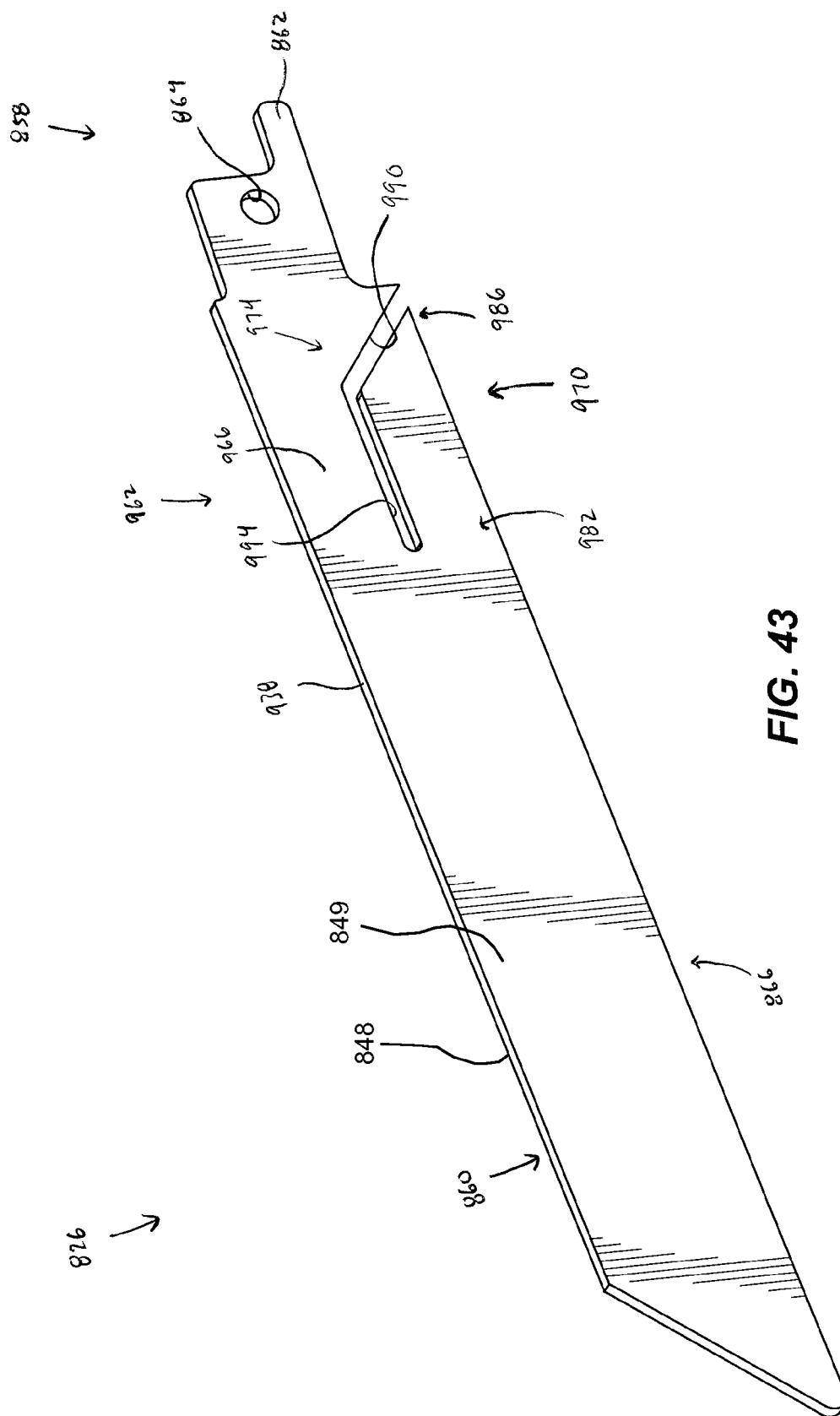
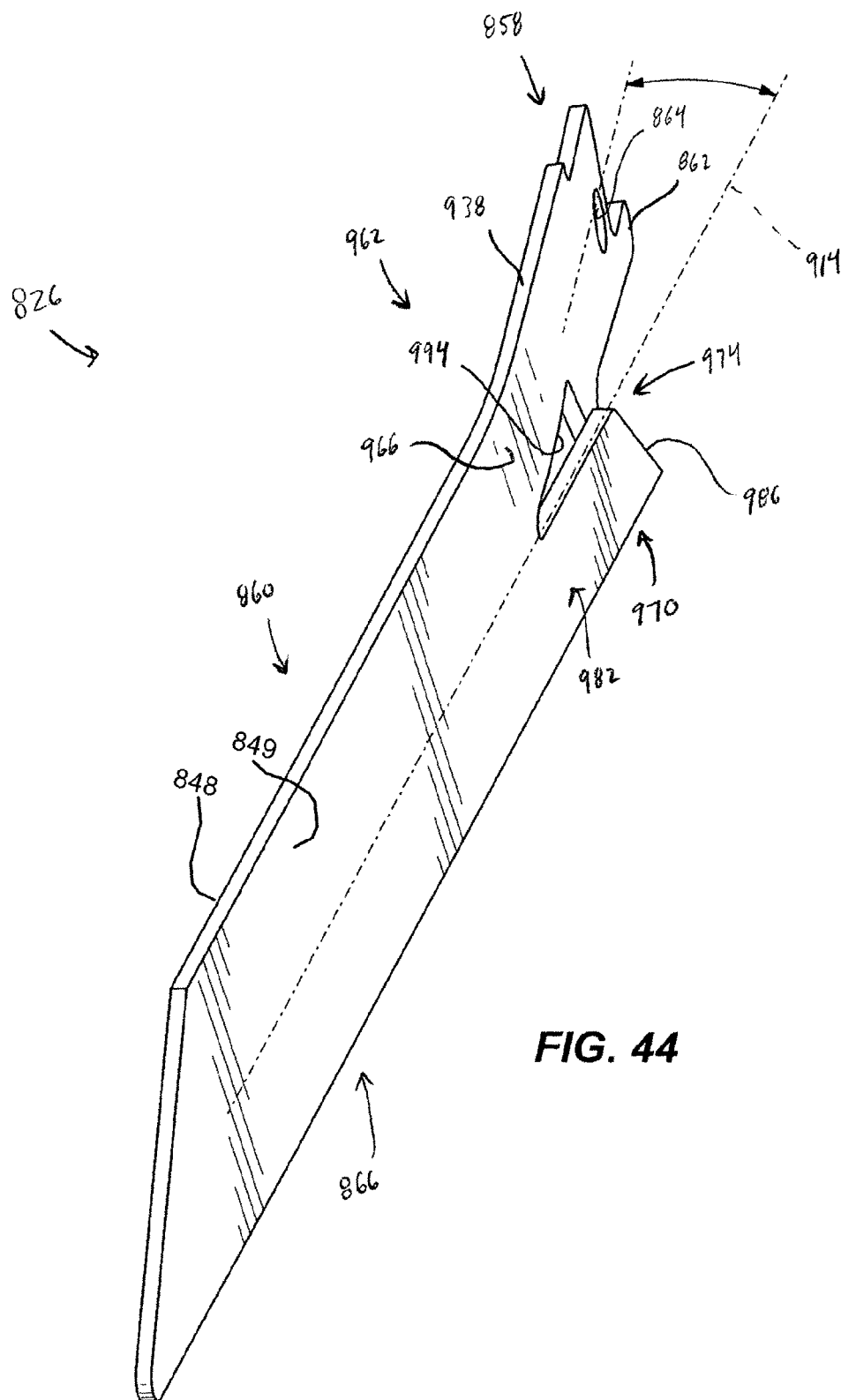


FIG. 43



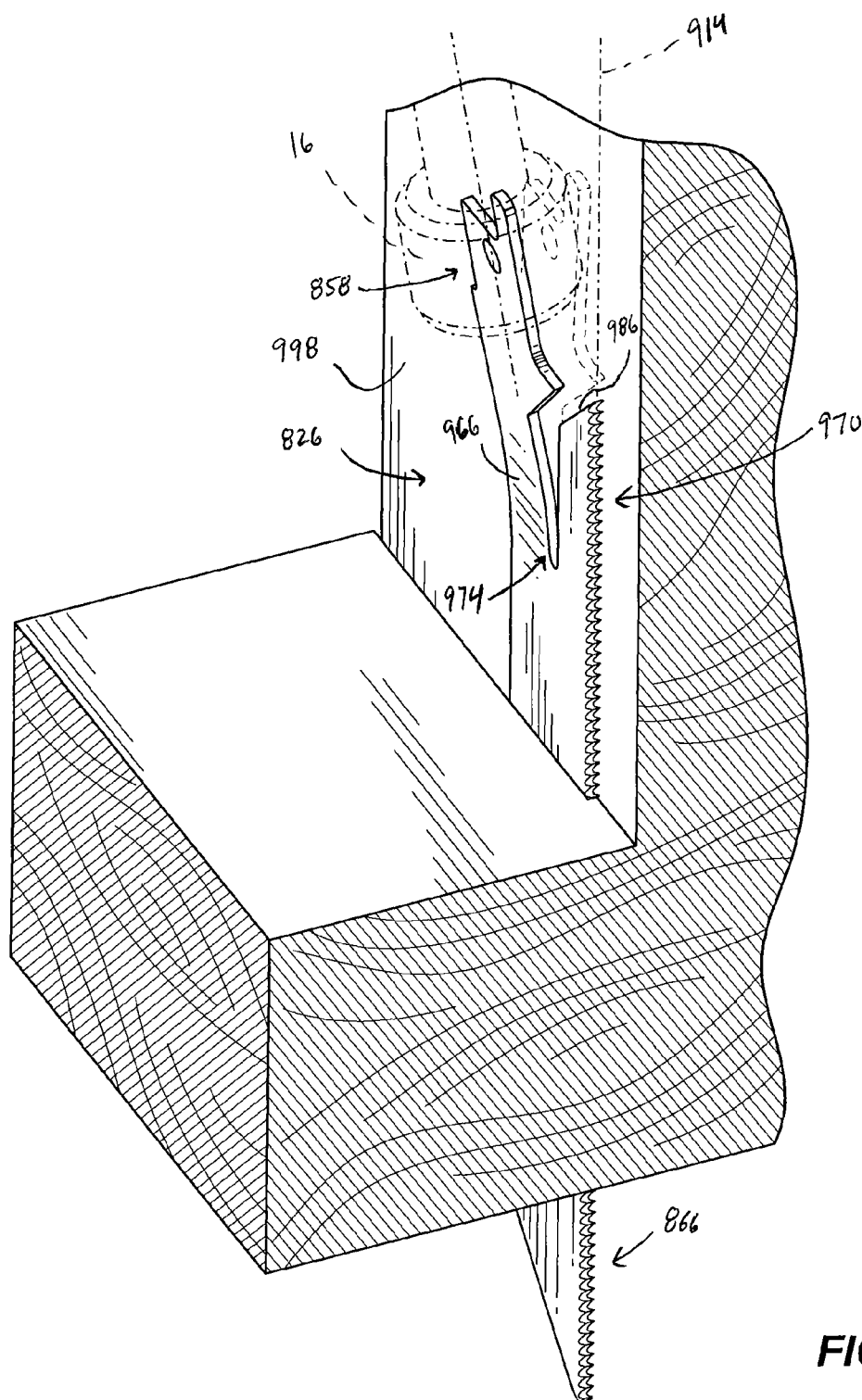


FIG. 45

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RECIPROCATING SAW BLADE**RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application claims the benefit of prior-filed, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/515,116, filed Aug. 4, 2011, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/515,155, filed Aug. 4, 2011, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/605,727, filed Mar. 1, 2012, U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/605,672, filed Mar. 1, 2012, and U.S. Provisional Application No. 61/613,296, filed Mar. 20, 2012, the entire contents of all of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

The invention relates to accessories for power tools, such as blades, and more particularly to a blade for a reciprocating saw. The invention also relates to stock material from which an accessory is made.

Power tools, such as reciprocating saws, typically include removable blades to allow for replacement of worn or damaged blades. Saw blades, and other accessories, are typically made from smooth sheets of coil stock material. Saw blades are used for cutting wood, metal, plastics, and other materials. A saw blade typically includes a body, one or more attachment portions, and a cutting edge. The cutting edge comprises a plurality of teeth made up of one or more tooth forms. Tooth forms on saw blades are a major factor in the durability, cost, speed of cutting, and accuracy and quality of cuts made.

During operation, the work material may cause the saw blade to bend, deforming or even breaking the blade if the blade is not thick enough to resist the bending. For example, when a saw blade is used to cut an interior corner, the blade tends to bend against the wall. This prevents the user from cutting the work piece along a straight line that is parallel to the inside wall. This problem is especially problematic on short saw blades, i.e., blades that are six inches in length or less. In addition to prohibiting a straight cut, the bending of the saw blade can deform or break the blade if the blade is not thick enough to resist the bending.

Similarly, during operation the reciprocating saw blade may bind in the work material or become caught on a nail or obstruction in the material. This binding can create a shear force that is sufficient to break off one or more teeth. As each tooth breaks off, the life of the other teeth and the life of the blade overall is dramatically decreased. As the blades wear, the user must adjust the cutting angle to create contact between alternate tooth surfaces and the work material in order to speed up the cutting time and extend the life of the blade.

SUMMARY

In one embodiment, the invention provides a reciprocating saw blade for use with a reciprocating saw. The saw blade includes a body including a first substantially planar surface and a second substantially planar surface opposite the first surface, an attachment portion for coupling the saw blade to the reciprocating saw, a cutting edge including a plurality of cutting teeth, and a rib element including a pair of outermost rib members. One of the outermost rib members is proximate the cutting edge and the other of the outermost rib members is proximate a back edge of the blade opposite the cutting edge. Each outermost rib member

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includes a first portion and a second portion. The first portions of each of the ribs are substantially parallel to one another.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a saw blade for use with a power tool. The saw blade includes an attachment portion for coupling the saw blade to the power tool, a body including a first substantially planar surface and a second substantially planar surface opposite the first surface, a cutting portion extending along an edge of the body, and a plurality of hexagons formed on at least one of the first surface and the second surface. The plurality of hexagons are arranged in a honeycomb pattern in which at least one side of each hexagon is substantially parallel to a corresponding side of an adjacent hexagon.

In yet another embodiment, the invention provides an accessory for use with a power tool. The accessory includes an attachment portion for coupling the accessory to the power tool, a body including a first substantially planar surface and a second substantially planar surface opposite the first surface, and a cutting portion extending along an edge of the body. At least a portion of the accessory includes a honeycomb pattern defined by relief portions formed on the first substantially planar surface, and the relief portions define a plurality of hexagons and a grid positioned between the hexagons. Each of the hexagons includes a perimeter.

Other aspects of the invention will become apparent by consideration of the detailed description and accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side view of a reciprocating power tool for receiving an accessory, such as a saw blade, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-section of the reciprocating power tool shown in FIG. 1 and including a shoe.

FIG. 3 is a front view of a sheet of material, from which the accessory may be formed, according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 is cross-sectional view of the sheet illustrated in FIG. 3 taken along line 4-4.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view of the sheet illustrated in FIG. 4 taken along line 5-5.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged view of the cross-section of the sheet illustrated in FIG. 4.

FIG. 7 is an enlarged view of the enlarged view illustrated in FIG. 6.

FIG. 8 is a profile view of the accessory illustrated in FIG. 1.

FIG. 9 is a perspective view of a saw blade according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 10 is an enlarged perspective view of the saw blade of FIG. 9.

FIG. 11 is a cross-sectional view of the saw blade of FIG. 10 taken along line 11-11.

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 13A is an enlarged perspective view of the saw blade of FIG. 12.

FIG. 13B is a side view of the saw blade of FIG. 12.

FIG. 13C is a cross-section view of the saw blade of FIG. 13B taken along line 13C-13C.

FIG. 13D is an enlarged cross-sectional view of the saw blade of FIG. 13C.

FIG. 14 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

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FIG. 15 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 16 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 17 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 18 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 19 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 20 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 21 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 22 is a front view of the saw blade of FIG. 21.

FIG. 23 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 24 is a front view of the saw blade of FIG. 23.

FIG. 25 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 26 is a front view of the saw blade of FIG. 25.

FIG. 27 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 28 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 29 is a front view of the saw blade of FIG. 28.

FIG. 30 is a perspective view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 31 is a side view of the saw blade of FIG. 30.

FIG. 32 is a front view of the saw blade of FIG. 30.

FIG. 33 is a side view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 34 is a front view of the saw blade of FIG. 33.

FIG. 35 is a perspective view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 36 is a side view of the saw blade of FIG. 35.

FIG. 37 is a perspective view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 38 is an enlarged side view of the saw blade of FIG. 37 in a relaxed state.

FIG. 39 is an enlarged side view of the saw blade of FIG. 37 in a compressed state.

FIG. 40 is a perspective view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 41 is an enlarged side view of the saw blade of FIG. 40 in a relaxed state.

FIG. 42 is an enlarged side view of the saw blade of FIG. 40 in a compressed state.

FIG. 43 is a perspective view of a saw blade according to another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 44 is a perspective view of the saw blade of FIG. 43 in a flexed state.

FIG. 45 is a perspective view of the saw blade of FIG. 44 in operation to cut a workpiece.

Before any embodiments of the invention are explained in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction and the arrangement of components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the following drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or of being carried out in various ways.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIGS. 1 and 2 illustrate a reciprocating power tool 10 including a blade clamp mechanism 12. The illustrated reciprocating power tool 10 is a reciprocating saw; however,

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in other embodiments, the invention may include other types of power tools, such as circular saws, oscillating tools, etc. As shown in FIGS. 1 and 2, the power tool 10 includes a saw housing 14 having a forward portion 16, a body portion 18 housing a motor 20 (FIG. 2), and a handle portion 22. The forward portion 16 of the saw housing 14 includes a blade receiving aperture or end 24 that receives a saw blade 26 (FIG. 1), or other type of accessory, according to one embodiment of the invention, as will be described in greater detail below. The saw blade 26, or accessory, is releasably coupled to a blade clamp mechanism 12 (FIG. 2) positioned within the saw housing 14, specifically, within the receiving aperture 24. In the illustrated embodiment, a boot or grip portion 28 is positioned over the forward portion 16 of the saw housing 14. In this embodiment, the boot 28 provides a grip area 30 for the user and/or provides protection to the tool 10. In some embodiments, the boot 28 is over-molded onto the forward portion 16. The handle portion 22 includes an over-mold to define an ergonomic grip 32 and allows a user to hold and control the power tool 10.

With continued reference to FIGS. 1 and 2, the power tool 10 includes a trigger-type power switch 34 for activating a power supply 36 of the tool 10 and a button or switch 38 for selecting a speed level (e.g., a high speed or a low speed) for reciprocating the saw blade 26. In the illustrated embodiment, the power supply 36 is a rechargeable battery pack. The battery pack 36 is releasably coupled to the handle portion 22 to provide power to the power tool 10, and is releasable away from and rearward of the handle portion 22. In the illustrated embodiment, the battery pack 36 is an eighteen-volt (18V) rechargeable power tool battery pack. In other embodiments, the battery pack 36 may be a twelve-volt (12V), a twenty-four-volt (24V), or other various voltages. According to another embodiment, the power supply 36 may be an alternating current (AC) power provided via a corded plug electrically coupled to a wall outlet or any number of suitable powering options.

With reference to the cross section illustrated in FIG. 2, the reciprocating tool 10 also includes a drive mechanism 40 positioned substantially within the housing 14. The drive mechanism 40 is coupled to the motor 20 and to a spindle 42 for transferring rotational motion of a shaft of the motor 20 into reciprocating motion of the spindle 42 along a longitudinal axis A relative to the housing 14. The blade clamp mechanism 12 is disposed at a distal end of the spindle 42 for receiving the blade 26. The blade clamp mechanism 12 secures the blade 26 to the spindle 42 for reciprocation with the spindle 42 in a direction B (FIG. 1) parallel to the longitudinal axis A. In other embodiments, other suitable types and configurations of blade clamp mechanisms may be employed.

The reciprocating tool 10 also includes a removable shoe 44, illustrated in FIG. 2, operable to engage a work piece and provide stability to the tool 10 while cutting. The shoe 44 may be removed when the accessory 26 is attached to the blade clamp mechanism 12. The shoe 44 acts as a stop to limit the depth of the saw blade 26 into the workpiece and to prevent the workpiece from engaging the saw blade 26 at a connection of the saw blade 26 to the tool 10, e.g., at the blade clamp mechanism 12. In some embodiments, the shoe 44 freely pivots about an axis to allow the user to adjust an angle at which the blade 26 engages the workpiece during a cut. In some embodiments, the reciprocating tool 10 may not include a shoe.

In other embodiments, the power tool 10 may include various handle constructions, drive mechanisms, blade clamp mechanisms, and power configurations. In further

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embodiments, the power tool **10** may include other types of power and speed control switches or may not include a speed control feature.

FIGS. 3-7 illustrate a sheet **46** according to an embodiment of the invention. The sheet **46** is formed from a material. For example, the material may include bi-metal strip or a hardened steel. In other embodiments, other suitable materials may be employed. The blade **26** may be formed from the sheet **46**, as illustrated in FIG. 8.

The sheet **46** includes a first surface **48** (FIG. 4) and a second surface **49** opposite the first surface **48**. The first surface **48** and the second surface **49** are substantially planar. The first surface **48** includes a honeycomb pattern **50** defined by relief, or texture, in the first surface **48**. In the illustrated embodiment, the honeycomb pattern **50** includes a pattern of discrete shapes **52** and a grid **54** defined between the pattern of discrete shapes **52**. Each discrete shape **52** includes a perimeter **56**. In the illustrated embodiment, the discrete shapes **52**, and therefore the perimeters **56**, are hexagons. In other embodiments, other shapes, such as octagons, rectangles, pentagons, other polygons, or other shapes having curved and/or straight sides, may be employed. In some embodiments, both the first surface **48** and the second surface **49** have a honeycomb pattern **50**. In some embodiments, the honeycomb pattern **50** is aligned on the first surface **48** with respect to the second surface **49**. In other embodiments, the honeycomb pattern **50** is offset on the first surface **48** with respect to the second surface **49**. In yet other embodiments, only the second surface **49** includes the honeycomb pattern **50**.

The relief of the honeycomb pattern **50** includes raised surfaces and depressed surfaces. The relief may also include nominal surfaces. In the illustrated embodiment, the grid **54** is raised with respect to the pattern of discrete shapes **52**. As shown in FIG. 7, the grid **54** is raised from the surface of the discrete shapes **52** by about 0.001 inches. In other embodiments, the grid **54** may be raised from the surface of the discrete shapes **52** by between about 0.000 inches and about 0.005 inches. The surface of the discrete shapes **52** is nominal. For example, the nominal thickness of the sheet **46** is 0.0420 inches, but may have other thicknesses in other embodiments. The perimeters **56** are depressed with respect to the surface of the discrete shapes **52**. As shown in FIG. 7, the perimeters **56** are depressed from the surface of the discrete shapes **52** by about 0.0020 inches. In other embodiments, the perimeters **56** are depressed from the surface of the discrete shapes **52** by between about 0.000 inches and about 0.005 inches. In other embodiments, any other combinations of raised, nominal and depressed, as defined above, for the discrete shapes **52**, the grid **54** and the perimeters **56** may be employed. For example, the discrete shapes **52** may be raised, the grid **54** nominal and the perimeter **56** depressed. In yet other embodiments, some of the discrete shapes **52** may be raised and some of the discrete shapes **52** may be nominal. For example, the discrete shapes **52** may alternate raised and nominal in a pattern. In some embodiments, none of the features are nominal. In embodiments in which both the first surface **48** and the second surface **49** include the honeycomb pattern **50**, the first surface **48** and the second surface **49** may have the same type of honeycomb pattern **50**. In other such embodiments, the first surface **48** and the second surface **49** may have different types of honeycomb patterns **50**.

As illustrated in FIG. 8, the blade **26**, or other type of accessory for a power tool, is cut from the sheet **46** and includes the honeycomb pattern **50** (not to scale), as described above. The blade **26** includes an attachment

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portion **58** and a body **60** extending from the attachment portion **58**. In the illustrated embodiment, the body **60** and the attachment portion **58** are integrally formed as a single piece such that the saw blade **26** is a unitary structure. In other embodiments, the saw blade **26** may be formed from multiple pieces that are welded or otherwise secured together. The body **60** includes a working portion, such as a cutting edge **66** having teeth, for performing an operation on a workpiece. The attachment portion **58** includes a tang **62** and an aperture **64**. The tang **62** and the aperture **64** are configured to engage the blade clamp mechanism **12** to securely and releasably connect the blade **26** to the reciprocating tool **10**. In other embodiments, other types or configurations of attachment portions may be employed in order to suit the blade clamp mechanism **12** of the reciprocating tool **10**. In other embodiments, the blade **26**, or accessory, may be embodied as a different type of accessory or as an accessory for another type of power tool, and may include other types of attachment portions suitable for attachment to the other types of power tools, other types of bodies suitable for other functions, and other types of working portions **66** suitable for performing other operations on a workpiece.

In operation, an operator attaches the attachment blade **26** to the blade clamp mechanism **12** for reciprocation with the spindle **42** of the reciprocating tool **10**. The blade **26** reciprocates generally parallel to the longitudinal axis A of the spindle **42** to perform an operation on a workpiece, for example, to cut a workpiece. The honeycomb pattern **50** increases stiffness of the blade **26** to improve performance during the cutting operation.

FIGS. 9-34 illustrate a reciprocating saw blade **226** according to another embodiment of the invention. The illustrated saw blade **226** is similar to the saw blade **26** described above with reference to FIGS. 1-8, and similar parts have been given the same reference numbers plus 200.

Referring to FIGS. 9-11, the saw blade **226** includes a body **260**, an attachment portion **258** for coupling the blade **226** to a reciprocating saw, and a raised element, or a rib element **270**. The body **260** includes a first surface **248**, a second surface **249** opposite the first surface **248**, and a cutting edge **266** having cutting teeth **272**. The attachment portion **258** includes a tang **262** and an aperture **264**. In the illustrated embodiment, the attachment portion **258** is angled relative to the body **260** by a tang angle A (FIG. 10). In other embodiments, the tang angle A may be larger or smaller.

As shown in FIGS. 9-11, the rib element **270** is formed as three substantially parallel ribs **278** extending along the attachment portion **258**. As shown in FIGS. 9-11, each rib **278** is a flat, elongated ridge and is formed by displacing material in the blade body **260** from the first surface **248** toward the second surface **249**. The ribs **278** may be pressed from either side, or may alternate such that one rib **278** is pressed from one side of the blade **226** and another rib **278** is pressed from the opposite side. In other embodiments, the rib **278** may be formed by adding material to one side of the blade body **260**. In addition, each rib **278** includes a first portion **282** that is substantially parallel to the attachment portion **258** and a second portion **286** that is substantially parallel to the body **260**. Stated another way, the first portion **282** is angled relative to the second portion **286** by the tang angle A.

In a further embodiment illustrated in FIGS. 12 and 13, the first portions **282a**, **282b**, **282c** of the ribs **278** are substantially parallel to one another. However, as shown in FIG. 13A, the outermost ribs **278a**, **278c** (i.e., the ribs **278** proximate the edges of the blade **226**) include intermediate

portions **284a**, **284c** extending away from one another. In the illustrated embodiment, the intermediate portions **284a**, **284c** extend in a direction that is substantially parallel to an edge of the blade body **260**. The second portions **286a**, **286c** of the outermost ribs **278a**, **278c** extend in a direction that is substantially parallel to one another, while the second portion **286b** of the interior rib **278b** extends parallel to the first portion **282b**. Stated another way, the ribs **278** that are proximate each edge of the blade **226** are shaped to follow the profile of the edge of the attachment portion **258** and at least a portion of the body **260**. In the illustrated embodiment, the ribs **278** are spaced apart by about 0.07 inches, and the outermost ribs **278a**, **278c** are spaced about 0.045 inches from the edge of the blade **226**. In other embodiments, the ribs **278** are spaced apart by about 0.06 inches, and the outermost ribs **278a**, **278c** are spaced about 0.04 inches from the edge of the blade **226**.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 13D, each rib **278** defines a ridge **280**, perimeter **56a** that is depressed with respect to the first surface **248** of the blade **226**, and a perimeter **56b** that is raised with respect to the second surface **249**. Each ridge **280** is raised from the second surface **249** of the blade **226** by about 0.015 inches. In other embodiments, each ridge **280** may be raised from the second surface **249** of the blade **226** by between about 0.013 inches and about 0.017 inches. In still other embodiments, each ridge **280** may be raised from the second surface **249** by a distance that is approximately half the thickness of the blade **226**.

As shown in FIG. 13D, the outer dimension of each perimeter **56a** is about 0.09 inches, while the inner dimension of the perimeter **56a** is about 0.05 inches. In other embodiments, the outer dimension is about 0.10 inches and the inner dimension is about 0.06 inches, such that the perimeter **56a** has a width of about 0.02 inches. In addition, in the embodiment of FIG. 13D, the outer dimension of each perimeter **56b** is about 0.07 inches and each ridge **280** has a width of about 0.03 inches. In other embodiments, the outer dimension of the perimeter **56b** is about 0.08 inches and the width of the ridge **280** is about 0.04 inches. In still other embodiments, each perimeter **56a**, **56b** and each ridge **280** may be wider or narrower, and each rib **278** may be sized differently from the other ribs **278**.

In still other embodiments, the ribs **278** may be straight (FIGS. 14 and 15) or have portions that are angled relative to one another by an angle that is larger or smaller than the tang angle A. Furthermore, it is evident from comparing FIGS. 14 and 15 that the rib element **270** may be formed on many types of saw blades, including types other than the saw blade types shown in the drawings.

Referring now to the embodiments shown in FIGS. 16-20, the first portion **282** of each rib **278** may be angled relative to the first portions **282** of the other ribs **278**, while the second portions **286** of the ribs **278** may be joined together.

In still other embodiments, the rib element **270** may be formed as a single rib **278** (FIGS. 21 and 22), or it may be formed as a series of aligned ribs **278** positioned end-to-end and extending along the length of the body **260** of the blade **226** (FIGS. 23 and 24). Alternatively, the rib element **270** may be formed as a single rib **278** extending between the attachment portion **258** and a point that is more than halfway along the length of the blade body **260** (FIGS. 25 and 26), or it may be formed as a single rib **278** extending only along a portion of the blade body **260** (FIG. 27). In a further alternative (FIGS. 28 and 29), the rib element **270** includes three ribs **278**, wherein a first rib **278a** extends along a length of the cutting edge **266**, a second rib **278b** extends from the

attachment portion **258** and substantially along the length of the body **260**, and a third rib **278c** extends along an edge of the body **260** opposite the cutting edge **266**. Finally, the rib element **270** may be formed as a single groove or rib **278** extending the full length of the blade **226**, between an edge adjacent the attachment portion **258** and an edge proximate an opposite end of the body **260** (FIGS. 30-32), or a single groove **278** extending the length of the blade **226** proximate a back edge of the body **260** (FIGS. 33-34).

Similar to the honeycomb pattern **50** described above, the rib element **270** provides additional rigidity to the blade body **260** to resist unintentional bending of the saw blade **226**, especially in the attachment portion **258**. The added rigidity reduces deformation of the saw blade **226**, improving the working life of the blade **226** and insuring that the cutting edge **266** remains straight to provide a cleaner cut.

Further, when the blade **226** is received within a blade clamp mechanism of a reciprocating saw, and in particular a slot in a saw spindle, the rib element **270** provides a tighter fit in the spindle. The rib element **270** takes up more room in the slot, preventing twisting of the blade **226** within the spindle. For example, the nominal portion of the saw blade **226**, and more specifically, of the attachment portion **258**, may have a nominal thickness between about 0.019 inches and about 0.062 inches, and the slot in the saw spindle may have a width of about 0.070 inches. As such, the rib element **270** has a thickness of between about 0.008 inches and about 0.051 inches, depending on the nominal thickness of the attachment portion **258**. In other words, the thickness of rib element **270** is less than or equal to the difference between the width of the slot in the saw spindle and the nominal thickness of the attachment portion **258**. Preferably, the rib element **270** has a thickness of up to about 0.043 inches.

As described above, the rib element **270** can be incorporated into various types of saw blades. Referring to FIGS. 35 and 36, the blade **226** includes a cutting edge **266** and a tang **262** that is received by the clamp **20** to couple the blade **226** to the reciprocating saw. The cutting edge **266** includes cutting teeth **272** that extend along the length of the cutting edge **266**. The tang **262** includes a first tang member **288A**, a second tang member **288B**, a top edge **290**, a bottom edge **294**, and a back edge **298**. A semi-circular aperture **302** is located on the top edge **290** and a semi-circular aperture **306** is also located on the bottom edge **294**. A generally U-shaped aperture **310** opens to the back edge **298**. The locking aperture **264** extends through the blade **226** from side to side. Similar to the embodiment described with respect to FIGS. 12 and 13 above, the first portion of the ribs **278** are substantially parallel to one another, although the second portions **286** extend away from each other and extend parallel to an edge of the body **260** of the blade **226**.

FIGS. 37-42 illustrate a reciprocating saw blade **426** according to another embodiment of the invention. The illustrated saw blade **426** is similar to the saw blade **26** described above with reference to FIGS. 1-8, and similar parts have been given the same reference numbers plus 400.

Referring to FIG. 37, the saw blade **426** includes a body **460** defining a longitudinal axis **514**, an attachment portion **458** for coupling the blade **426** to a reciprocating saw, and a spring portion **518**. The body **460** includes a first surface **448**, a second surface **449** opposite the first surface **448**, and a cutting edge **466**. The attachment portion **458** includes a tang **462** and an aperture **464**. In the illustrated embodiment, the attachment portion **458** is angled relative to the body **460** by a tang angle A. In other embodiments, the tang angle A may be larger or smaller.

As shown in FIGS. 38 and 39, the spring portion 518 is coupled to (e.g., formed at) a portion of the body 460 between the ends of the blade 426. The spring portion 518 includes a slot 530 and a spring element 534. The slot 530 extends between the spring element 534 and a back edge 538 of the blade 426, and the slot 530 is substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 514. In other embodiments, the slot 530 may be oriented at an angle other than 90° with respect to the longitudinal axis 514. The spring element 534 is positioned between the back edge 538 and the cutting edge 466. In the illustrated embodiment, the spring element 518 is approximately halfway between the back edge 538 and the cutting edge 466.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 38, the spring element 534 includes an opening 542 defining an inner perimeter 546 and three arms 550. Each arm 550 extends from a point on the inner perimeter 546 to a center of the opening 542, where the arms 550 join together. In the illustrated embodiment, the arms 550 have an arcuate shape and are angularly spaced apart by about approximately 120°. In other embodiments, the spring element 534 may include fewer or more than three arms 550. Also, the arms 550 and the slot 530 may have other shapes or may be arranged in other positions.

Generally, the slot 530 and the opening 542 are formed by removing material from the blade 426, creating a stress concentration in the areas near the slot 430 and spring element 534 and thereby reducing the stress on the cutting teeth. The removed material (i.e., the slot 530 and the opening 542) causes the body 460 to yield more easily, making the body 460 more flexible. The arms 550 strengthen the spring portion 518 of the blade 426 by distributing stresses throughout the body 460, increasing the nominal stiffness of the blade 426. This stiffness creates a spring effect.

During operation, the saw blade 426 is reciprocated in a cutting direction 522 (FIG. 37) and a return direction 526 (FIG. 37) to cut through a work piece. In some embodiments, the blade 426 is used to cut through work pieces composed of wood having nails extending through or embedded therein. Referring to FIG. 39, when the blade 426 encounters a nail or other obstruction during a cutting operation, the reaction force on the end of the blade 426 opposite the attachment portion 458 overcomes the nominal stiffness of the spring element 534. The blade 426 flexes such that the end of the blade 426 opposite the attachment portion 458 pivots about the opening 542 and moves toward the attachment portion 458. The arms 550 absorb the reaction force and distribute the stress through the body 460, causing the end of the body 460 to rebound and move away from the slot 530. This brings the cutting edge 466 back into engagement with the work material.

The flexing movement of the body 460 about the opening 542 relieves dynamic loading on the cutting teeth by distributing the stress throughout the blade body 460. The movement also creates various cutting angles and provides different contact surfaces between each tooth and the work surface. This distributes the amount of wear more evenly throughout the cutting edge 466, extending the useful life of the blade 426 and improving cutting time.

FIGS. 40-42 illustrate a reciprocating saw blade 626 according to another embodiment of the invention. The illustrated saw blade 626 is similar to the saw blade 426 described above with reference to FIGS. 37-39, and similar parts have been given the same reference numbers, plus 200. The saw blade 626 includes a body 660 defining a longitudinal axis 714, an attachment portion 658 for coupling the

blade 626 to a reciprocating saw, and a spring portion 718. The body 660 includes a first surface 648, a second surface 649 opposite the first surface 648, and a cutting edge 666.

Referring to FIG. 41, the spring portion 718 is positioned proximate (i.e., formed at) a back edge 738 of the blade 626, and the slot 730 is positioned proximate (i.e., formed at) the cutting edge 666 of the blade 626. In addition, the opening 742 of the spring element 734 is elongated and extends substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis 714. The spring element 734 includes one arm 750 having an arched shape and extending across the opening 742. In other embodiments, the arm 750 may have other shapes, and may be asymmetrical with respect to a line extending longitudinally through the center of the opening 742.

As in the embodiment shown in FIGS. 37-39, the slot 730 and the opening 742 are formed by removing material in the body 660, creating a stress concentration in the area of the spring element 734. The stress is absorbed by the arm 750 and distributed through the body 660, relieving stress on the cutting teeth. In further embodiments, the spring element 734 may include multiple arms 750 extending entirely or partially across the opening 742. The arm 750 and the slot 730 may have other shapes or may be arranged in other positions.

FIGS. 43-45 illustrate a reciprocating saw blade 826 according to another embodiment of the invention. The illustrated saw blade 826 is similar to the saw blade 426 described above with reference to FIGS. 37-39, and similar parts have been given the same reference numbers plus 400.

Referring to FIGS. 43 and 44, the saw blade 826 includes a body 860 defining a longitudinal axis 914 (FIG. 44), an attachment portion 858 for coupling the blade 826 to a reciprocating saw, and a flexible portion 962. The body 860 includes a first surface 848, a second surface 849 opposite the first surface 848, and a cutting edge 866. The attachment portion 858 includes a tang 862 and an aperture 864.

The flexible portion 962 is positioned proximate (i.e., formed at) a portion of the body 860 between the attachment portion 858 and an end opposite the attachment portion 858. The flexible portion 962 includes a flexible member or bridge member 966, a follower member 970, and a slot 974 defined between the bridge member 966 and the follower member 970. The bridge member 966 defines a portion of a back edge 938 of the blade 826. The follower member 970 includes a first end 982, which is coupled to the body 860, and a second end 986 that is free, or not coupled to the body 860. The follower member 970 defines a portion of the cutting edge 866.

The slot 974 includes a first leg 990 and a second leg 994. The first leg 990 extends from a position near the juncture of the cutting edge 866 and the body 860. The first leg 990 extends toward the back edge 938 at an angle relative to the longitudinal axis 914, and extends toward the end of the body 860 opposite the attachment portion 858. In the illustrated embodiment, the angle is approximately 45°. The first leg 990 ends at a position between the back edge 938 and the cutting edge 866. In the illustrated embodiment, the first leg 990 extends about halfway through the body 860. The second leg 994 extends from the end of the first leg 990 away from the attachment portion 858 in a direction that is substantially parallel to the longitudinal axis 914. In other embodiments, the second leg 994 may be oriented at an angle with respect to the longitudinal axis 914. In the illustrated embodiment, the ratio of the length of the saw blade 826 to the length of the second leg 994 is approximately 8.6:1. In other embodiments, the ratio may be lower, such as approximately 4:1. The slot 974 may be formed in

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the blade body **860** as part of an operation for stamping the blade body **860**, or may be cut using a laser-cutting process after the blade body **860** is formed.

FIGS. **44** and **45** illustrate how the bridge member **966** and the follower member **970** bend independently of one another. When the saw blade **826** is positioned near an inside corner (FIG. **45**), for example, the inside wall **998** contacts the forward portion **16** of the reciprocating saw **10**, causing the saw blade **826** to bend along the wall **998**. Because the bridge member **966** is coupled to the body **860**, the bridge member **966** bends with the saw blade **826** against the wall **998**. The follower member **970**, however, is not coupled to the body **860** at the second end **986**, and therefore the follower member **970** remains aligned with the first end of the body **860** opposite the attachment portion **858**. Since the first end of the body **860** is bent in a manner that is substantially parallel to the wall **998**, the follower member **970** is flush with the inside wall **998**. The attachment portion **858**, the bridge member **966**, and the back edge **938** bend away from the longitudinal axis **914** and out of a plane defined by the second surface **849** of the body **860**. This permits the cutting edge **866** to remain flush against the inside wall **998**, even though the bridge member **966** is bent. As the saw blade **826** reciprocates, the cutting edge **866** cuts the work piece along a line that is flush with the inside wall **998**.

In another embodiment, the saw blade **826** may incorporate a flexible portion as described above with respect to FIGS. **43-45** as well as a honeycomb pattern or a rib element **270** as described above with respect to any of FIGS. **1-34**.

Thus, the invention provides, among other things, an accessory for a power tool. Although the invention has been described in detail with reference to certain preferred embodiments, variations and modifications exist within the scope and spirit of one or more independent aspects of the invention as described. Various features of the invention are set forth in the following claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A reciprocating saw blade for use with a reciprocating saw, the saw blade comprising:

a body including a first substantially planar surface and a second substantially planar surface opposite the first surface;

an attachment portion including a tang and an aperture for coupling the saw blade to the reciprocating saw;

a cutting edge including a plurality of cutting teeth; and

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a rib arrangement including a pair of rib members, each rib member being raised relative to the first substantially planar surface, one of the rib members being proximate the cutting edge and the other of the rib members being proximate a back edge of the blade opposite the cutting edge, each rib member including a first portion and a second portion, the first portion of each of the rib members extending along the attachment portion proximate the aperture, the first portions being substantially parallel to one another and located on opposing sides of the aperture so that the aperture is disposed between the first portions, the second portion of each of the rib members extending along at least a portion of the body, the second portion of each rib member being angled relative to the first portion of the rib member, and the second portion of each rib member extending parallel to an edge of the body;

wherein the rib arrangement further includes an interior rib member positioned between the rib members, the interior rib including a first portion that is parallel to the first portion of the rib members.

2. The reciprocating saw blade of claim **1**, each of the rib members including an intermediate portion extending between the first portion and the second portion, the intermediate portion of one of the rib members extending away from the intermediate portion of the other rib member.

3. The reciprocating saw blade of claim **1**, wherein each rib member is raised relative to the first substantially planar surface by a distance that is approximately 0.015 inches.

4. The reciprocating saw blade of claim **1**, wherein the aperture is substantially circular.

5. The reciprocating saw blade of claim **1**, wherein the rib members form protrusions on the first substantially planar surface, and form cavities on the second substantially planar surface.

6. The reciprocating saw blade of claim **1**, wherein the attachment portion is angled relative to the saw blade body.

7. The reciprocating saw blade of claim **1**, wherein the attachment portion has a first length measured from a top edge to a bottom edge, and the saw body has a second length measured from the cutting edge to the back edge, and wherein the first length is less than the second length.

8. The reciprocating saw blade of claim **1**, wherein the tang includes a first tang member and a second tang member, and wherein the first portion of one of the rib members is proximate the first tang member.

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